GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1951-1952

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CONTENTS

APPENDICES TO PART I

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

REPORTS ON ACCEDING STATES

APPENDICES TO PART II

APPENDICES TO PART III

CONTENTS

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1951-52

PART I

Mr. Amin-ud-din was Agent to the Governor-General during the year under report.

Law and order was satisfactory throughout the year. There were, however, clashes between certain sections of the different tribes due to old blood fued and enmity and stray cases of murder in the Loralai District.

The Afghan bad characters continued to create trouble off and on near Chaman by committing raids in Pakistan territory and taking away camels, goats and sheep etc. Some of the parties of these bad characters were encountered by Chagai Militia as a result of which many such persons were arrested. These raids, however, decreased later in the year due to the strengthening of the border posts and other measures.

There was all quiet on the Pakistan-Iran border.

During the year under report locust swarms appeared in great number in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts and in the Duki Tahsil of the Loralai District and Mekran State and caused considerable damage to the standing crops. Hail storms and adverse winds also did considerable damage to orchards and crops.

During the year under report the Province made great progress—both qualitative and quantitative—in the sphere of education. The liberal policy persued by the Government of Pakistan towards spreading education enabled the Province to make satisfactory progress in their attempts to eliminate illiteracy of its inhabitants. The result is that there is hardly a village of importance where there is no school and more and more are still being provided. Some mobile schools were opened for the benefit of nomad children without fixed habitation and the result warrants opening of more such schools.

During the year under report an Intermediate College for girls was opened at Quetta. A member of the staff of the Education Department was sent to Canada for training and it is hoped to send more during the next year.

As reported in the previous year's report several important schemes were and are still under active consideration. One of them, the Narechi Scheme, in the Loralai District was completed early in 1951. The most important of the schemes—Nari-Bolan Scheme—which was estimated to take about 5 years entered its first phase. As already reported this scheme when completed will bring a very vast area under cultivation and will produce 500 K.W. of electric power.

With a view to utilizing the under-ground water resources, geological survey of certain areas has already been undertaken. Government are also taking action to obtain a boring rig. When sufficient information regarding the availability of ground water is obtained and as soon as the boring rig has been received, well drilling on an extensive scale will be undertaken in suitable areas. For this purpose the services of experts have also been obtained.

Communications play an important role in the economy of a country and Government have accordingly been paying due attention to this question. With this end in view many roads in the Province were constructed and certain areas which were hitherto inaccessible, were thus opened up. The Government of Pakistan have also sanctioned the construction of Quetta-Karachi road *via* Kalat and Lasbela. This road when constructed will prove of immense use not only to Baluchistan but also to the States of Lasbela, Kalat and Mekran.

The Department of Agriculture which has been running on a temporary basis from year to year was made permanent at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs during the year under review. This will go a long way towards the improvement of the working of the Department. An extension service has been introduced which will bring into practice improved modern methods of cultivation, crop rotation, proper soil and water utilization and improve marketing facilities. The Government of Pakistan have also approved the location of an Institute of Fruit Technology at Quetta.

The paucity of doctors which existed during the last year was overcome to some extent during the year under report. One of the doctors was sent for advanced training to England and a Lady doctor to the United States of America during the year under review. As reported in the last year's report, the T. B. Sanatorium which was taken over by the Government last year, was brought on modern lines. This Sanatorium can accommodate only 28 patients and a scheme to expand it to accommodate 250 patients was formulated and is under the active consideration of the Government of Pakistan. In order to provide more facilities for women and children, the question of providing ten maternity and child welfare centres is also under the consideration of the Government.

The welfare and rehabilitation of refugees in this Province continued to engage the attention of the Government. Rs. 10,000 were granted from the Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund for the destitute refugees and again Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of blankets for them. Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs were also sanctioned by the Pakistan Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for aid to refugee artisans and small traders. Schemes were prepared during the year under report for the rehabilitation of refugees on agricultural land and for establishing Cottage Industries, Industrial Schools and Hostels and for building a Satellite town near Quetta to accommodate 200 middle class families. These schemes are likely to cost approximately Rs. 25 lakhs. The Government of Pakistan have allocated Rs. 10-1/2 lakhs to the Province to enable it to start work on these schemes.

As reported in the last year's report, the Reforms Committee which visited this Province during that year, presented its report to the Constitutent Assembly of Pakistan.

A six year plan for the economic and social uplift of the Province was drawn up during the year under review. This plan consists of irrigation projects, road development, extension of education, public and medical services, improvement of Forests, pastures and agriculture—mainly mechanical cultivation.

As reported in the last year's report, the Pakistan Petroleum Co. Ltd. completed their first test well at Sui and started another about six miles away at Zin. Natural gas has been found in both these wells. The Company is undertaking other test wells also.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1951-52.

PART II

The table below compares the details of area sown and successfully cropped during the year under report with similar details of the preceding year :—

Year	Area Sown			Area successfully cropped		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils	In Tahsils not surveyed or settled	Total	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils	In Tahsils not Surveyed or settled	Total
1950-51 ...	5,35,866	61,177	5,97,043	3,95,542	24,722	4,20,264
1951-52 ...	5,19,752	55,748	5,75,500	3,46,631	21,560	3,68,191

Weather and Crop.—The condition of crops and fruit was not satisfactory during the year under report firstly due to attack of locusts and secondly due to adverse winds. Rainfall was also below the normal. Taccavis were sanctioned in great number and amounted to Rs. 11,79,700 as against Rs. 10,00,000 paid during the preceding year.

Survey and Settlement.—The present terms of settlements of various Tahsils are sanctioned upto the following dates :—

1. Quetta ... ... 31-3-1976.
2. Pishin ... ... 31-3-1976.
3. Shahrig ... ... 31-3-1978.
4. Sinjawi ... ... 31-3-1978.
5. Jhatpat and Usta Mohd. (Sliding Scale assessment) ... ... After Rabi 1956-57.

FRUIT INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

I. *AGRICULTURE EXTENSION*—

The Wheat Seed Distribution Scheme which had been in operation for the last six years was converted into Extension Service of the Department with effect from 1-4-1951.

(*a*) *Weather*—

9.18" of rainfall was received, of which about 66% fell during the winter months. There was good rainfall from January to May. The year on the whole was good for the production of fruit crops. Snow fell during December to February but was limited and melted away in March. This would effect adversely the water supply of Karezes and Springs. The maximum temperature at Quetta averaged 94.0 F in July. It was lowest in January 1952 with the average of 48.6F. The average for the year was 74.5F. The average minimum temperature ranged between 62.1F in July to 28.2F in January, 1952. The average minimum temperature for the year was to 43.85F. The average humidity ranged between 74.1% in January to 27.51% in June.

(*b*) *Agricultural Farms*—

1. *Agricultural Farm, Usta Muhammad*.—The area under Kharif and Rabi crops was 96 and 99 acres respectively. Jhona variety of rice gave the highest yield. Red Jaunpore variety of Jowar out yielded all the other varieties. Sarson crop was completely destroyed by Locust. Deep ploughing combined with farmyard manure in a land reclamation experiment on almost a barren piece of land resulted in a good crop of wheat.

2. *Sibi Jadid Farm*.—There are 42 and 55 acres under Kharif and Rabi crops respectively. The yield of wheat averaged 15 maunds on direct area and about 11 maunds per acre in the tenant area which are considerably higher than the average yield of the tract. The yields of the crops in the tract are low due to heavy nature of the soil. In a plot canal silt was added at the rate of 1/2 " at a total cost of about Rs. 80 per acre. Sarson crop on silted land gave an average yield of 11 maunds per acre as compared to 5 maunds average yield of the tract.

3. *Loralai Farm*.—The area of the Farm was reduced from 83 acres to 8 acres for Field crop experiment during the year under report. Long staple varieties of cotton of American origin were tried, of which AC-71 gave the best results, yielding 31 maunds and 29 seers per acre. On a small area 124-F cotton yielded as high as 46 maunds and 14 Seers per acre. Of the 5 strains of chillies under trial No. I gave the highest yield of 29 maunds of dried chillies per acre. 8 Hybrid corn varieties from United States of America and 3 Maize varieties from N.W.F.P. were tried against the local variety. Hybrid corn failed as they were badly affected by long Smut and their grain also shrivelled giving an unsightly appearance. All varieties from N.W.F.P. gave higher yield than the Local one. ' Peshawari ' variety of Maize from N.W.F.P. yielded as high as 41 maunds per acre. Virginia Tobacco was successfully grown at the Farm which yielded 16 maunds dried leaves per acre. The income from the Farm amounted to Rs. 4,132/12/3 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,692/4/- which included Rs. 2,797 as pay and travelling allowance of the staff.

4. *Demonstration Plots*.—The behaviour of 80 Demonstration Plots laid out on Farmers' plots throughout the Province was studied. The plots were laid out on both Rabi and Kharif crops which include use of improved varieties of crops as compared to local ones, effect of Sulphate of Ammonia on the yield of crops, improved cultural practices such as the use of furrow turning ploughs, automatic drills, eradication of weeds, dry land cultivation of wheat with tractors.

5. *Agricultural Shows*.—An annual fruit Show was held at Quetta and 3 Agricultural Shows were organised at Usta Muhammad, Sibi and Gumbaz. An Agricultual fair was arranged at Loralai. Prizes were awarded to the best Agricultural exhibits.

6. *Campaign*.—A campaign for the eradication of ' Pohli ' weed was successfully organised in Bagao in Duki Tahsil. A clean up campaign was also organised in Pomegranate orchards against Pomegranate Fruit Rot.

6. *Wheat Loan Recoveries*.—Rs. 97,635/12/1 were recovered as Wheat Seed loan.

I. *MECHANICAL CULTIVATION SECTION*—

3,400 acres of land were brought under cultivation by terracing, levelling and bunding. Water courses were excavated which brought under irrigation 6,000 acres of land lying uncultivated. 2,000 acres of heavy rice land were ploughed in the Nasirabad Sub Division by mechanical means. In all tractors worked for 13,285 hours during the year under report. This is the most important Scheme of the Agriculture Department, which can increase Food production considerably by bringing more area under cultivation. In Baluchistan about one million acres which are lying uncultivated are suitable for Sailaba cultivation provided fields are properly bunded and levelled, which requires expansion of the Mechanical Section.

III. *HORTICULTURE—*

27,365 bunded fruit plants of selected kinds and varieties were distributed to the Growers from the Government nurseries on subsidised rates of -/2/- to -/12/- per plant. Manurial experiments with artificial fertilizers were laid out on apples and grapes. Hybridisation work on grapes, apples and plums was continued.

IV. *ENTOMOLOGY—*

1 *Control of Insect Pests.*—Codling Moth is a serious pest of apple and in certain. Orchards the damage done to the fruit by the pest was as high as 80 to 90%. Control measures adopted againt the pest consist of scraping and spraying with lead arsenate and D.D.T. Infestation in treated orchards was reduced to from 30-40% to 10-20%. 17,516 apple trees were sprayed. Hairy Cater Pillar was brought under control in Quetta, Kuchlak and Hindubagh areas by spraying with D.D.T. and lead arsenate and removing the over wintering colonies from the trees during the Winter season. 5,000 trees were sprayed with 100 percent successful results. 8,260 trees of peaches, apricots and almonds were sprayed with Nicotine-soap solution against green and black aphids and the pest brought under control.

2. *Locust.*—During the spring of 1951, a very heavy and extensive breeding of locust took place in an area of 800 square miles in the four districts of Baluchistan namely Nasirabad of Sibi district, Quetta-Pishin district, Loralai and Zhob districts. The heaviest locust breeding was in Nasirabad sub-division. Control measures were adopted on a large scale and the whole area was cleared up within two months. Only " Sarson " crop was affected. The next heavy breeding took place in Quetta-Pishin district but timely control measures saved all the crops and fruit trees. In this operation full assistance and co-operation of all the technical staff of the Agriculture Department and the Revenue Staff was obtained. Both Mechanical and Chemical methods, *viz.*, destruction of eggs, baiting, trenching, burning, threshing, dusting were adopted and more than Rupees ten thousand were spent on poison, bran and labour etc. All the locusts were destroyed in the hopper stage before they could take to wings. There was no winter campaign as the province remained free of locust menace.

3. *Stored Grain Pests.*—The Wheat godowns affected with stored-grain pests at Nushki, Dalbandin, Nok-kundi, Loralai and Quetta were visited for fumigation. As a result thereof 48,000 maunds of wheat were fumigated with ' Killoptera ' in Quetta godowns.

4. *Extension Service.*—Quarantine measures were adopted against 2,614 plants consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, almonds, apricots and health certificates were issued after successful fumigations.

5. *Rat Control.*—The control of rats was resorted to during the period under report. About 79,000 rat burrows were treated with Cyno-gas.

6. *Experimental Work.*—Almond Scale is a serious pest in the Loralai district. The pest coud not be controlled effectively due to unsuitable control measures devised to check the best during the dormant stage in winter. Of the various insecticides tried against the pest Folidol-E, 605 of Parathion group (X'1%) gave 90-95 percent successful results. All the various chemical sprays were tried against the codling moth and mites. A combined mixture of 4 lbs. Sulphur with 2 lbs. D.D.T. per hundred gallons of water proved most affective. Parasites of codling moth and hairy caterpillar were noticed and observations taken. Similarly parasites on aphids were studied with a view to developing natural control of the insect pests.

V. *MYCOLOGY—*

1,300 maunds of Jowar seed were treated with Sulphur against grain Smut of Jowar. 2,617 maunds of wheat seed was treated with Agroson G against Bunt of wheat. 2 major plant diseases of great economic importance in Baluchistan *viz.* Pomegranate Fruit Rot and Orobanche remained unsolved.

VI. *VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION*—

Export of vegetable seed out of Baluchistan is controlled by the Agriculture Department in order to improve quality. 10,919 lbs. and 712 packets of vegetable seeds of various kinds and varieties were exported and a sum of Rs. 2,635/4/- recoverd as cess.

VII. *FRUIT PRESERVATION*—

This section was expanded in order to manufacture products on a commercial scale. 525 cans of fruit and jam and 1,157 bottles of Pomegranate Syrup were manufactured for sale. The research work included candying of Napolian cherry and apricots, preparation of pomegranate syrup by blending juices of various varieties of pomegranate. The Syrup obtained from Jhalari and Sour varieties mixed in equal proportion was considered to be the best. The work on Rose water and preparation of Marmalade from citrus was also attended to.

2. *Miscellaneous*. Necessary help and guidance was rendered to the Manufacturers of Fruit Products. 6 samples of fruit products received from Private Firms were analysed in the Laboratory and the Firms advised. A short course in fruit preservation was arranged for the benefit of Ladies in which 23 ladies participated. Demonstration on the method of preparation and preservation of syrup of pomegranates were arranged at Loralai and Sinjawi for the benefit of the Zamindars. 30 Zamindars participated who were keen to form a Co-operative Society for the marketing of fruit and for the manufacture of pomegranate syrup. A nominee of the Co-operation and Marketing Advisor was given a special two weeks training in fruit preservation.

TACCAVI.

Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year *i.e.*, on 1st April 1951 amounted to Rs. 37,78,418/12/7 against Rs. 24,76,363/15/9 on the same date of the preceding year. Loans amounting to Rs. 11,79,700/- as detailed in Appendix V were given during the year 1951-52 against Rs. 10,00,000/- during the past year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 8,87,650/- was granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2,92,050/- under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 3,08,793/11/5. A sum of Rs. 21,347/11/9 was remitted during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 1,64,110/10/8 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 46,27,977/5/5.

LOCAL FUNDS.

Quetta Municipality.

The total receipts and expenditue of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 16,25,314/- and 14,79,305/- against Rs. 16,73,164/- and 16,58,632/- respectively in the preceding year.

Reconstructions.

The number of private buildings constructed during the year under report were 52 and as compared with 53 constructed during the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 23,755/- was spent on the construction and resurfacing of 10 roads. New drains were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,879/- while a further sum of Rs. 28,519/- was spent on the maintenance of roads and drains.

Public utility services were maintained efficiently during the year.

Public Health.

The State of public health during the year 1951-52 was satisfactory. There was no death from any preventable disease like Cholera and Plague etc. throughout the year except 5 cases of small pox.

The total number of births registered was 381 as compared with 393 in the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 344 against 351 in the year 1950-51.

Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.

The financial position of the Fund improved during the year under report. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,13,374/- as against Rs. 2,87,128/- reported during the preceding year. About Rs. 12,000/- were spent on the maintenance of roads at Chaman in addition to the other works of public utility amounting to Rs. 40,000/-. A new public Library at a cost of Rs. 1,500/- was also opened at Gulistan which is being provided with useful books on science, biography, history etc.

The condition of other Bazar Funds remained normal during the year.

General.

Apart from the closing balance as shown in the enclosed statement the following Bazar Funds have investments in different Government loans etc. as shown against each :—

		Rs.
1.	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	7,83,400
2.	Sibi District Bazar Fund	35,725
3.	Loralai Bazar Fund	23,800
4.	Nushki Bazar Fund	75,000
5.	Bolan Bazar Fund	14,700

Mines and Minerals.

The minerals of commercial importance worked during the year are (*a*) Coal (*b*) Chromite and (*c*) Gypsum.

Coal.—This is mostly worked in Sor-Range, Mach, Harnai, Sharigh-Khost and in Kalat State. The production during the year was 3,05,198 tons against 2,34,641 tons in the previous year. The whole quantity was utilized in Pakistan.

Chromite.—The chromite bearing area mainly is in the Hindubagh Tahsil of Zhob District. To a limited extent it is also worked in Pishin Tahsil. The total production during the year was 16,483 tons against 18,124 tons in the previous year. The ore is exported to foreign countries.

Gypsum.—This is worked only in Spintangi in the Sibi District. There is no demand and the production by the Associated Cement Company Ltd. is to the extent of their Rohri Cement Factory requirement. The production during the year was 1,458 tons against 5,285 tons in the previous year.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATON ACT.

The figures for the year are as below :—

Nature of accidents	Number of accidents	Amount of Compensation
		Rs. as.
Deaths	7	9,900 0
Permanent disablements	8	9,129 11
Temporary disablements	12	188 13

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BALUCHISTAN FOR THE YEAR 1951-52

General.—This report deals exclusively with the working of the regular courts ; it does not deal with F.C.R. courts which dispose of most of the litigation in this Province.

Judicial Staff.—The court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was presided over by Major R. K. M. Saker, during the year 1951.

The Judiciary consisted of :—

1. Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. District and Session Judge in Baluchistan.
3. Senior Sub Judge in Baluchistan.
4. Three Sub Judges at Quetta, Sibi and Loralai.

(The post of Sub Judge, Sibi, which was held in abeyance during the previous years was revived this year).

In addition to the above there were 62 criminal courts of various grades.

The Sub Judges continued to exercise magisterial powers in addition to their civil powers.

The presiding officers of the courts continued to enjoy public confidence.

Civil Justice.—Details regarding Civil cases are given in the appendix VIII.

To facilitate comparison with the previous two years, figures under each head are shown thus ; the first figure of the set represents the figure for the year 1951, the second for the year 1950 and the third for the year 1949.

The number of suits instituted was 972/1058/1219. The number of suits disposed of during the same period was 935/1111/1168.

The aggregate value of suits instituted was Rs. 4,93,887/2/3/-, Rs. 8,59,547/8/7 and Rs. 14,63,644/14/6.

The details of the value of the suits are as under :—

Value (in rupees)	1951	1950	1949
1 — 10	20	21	9
11 — 50	192	208	198
51 — 100	182	172	230
101 — 500	382	338	431
501 — 1,000	99	185	243
1,001 — 5,000	51	67	64
5,001 — 10,000	5	14	11
Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	17	29	17

Execution Proceedings.—The number of execution applications in the courts during the year under reference was 584/739/463 and their aggregate value was Rs. 3,82,369/2/3 Rs. 4,87,060/3/- Rs. 6,32,017/5/8. Realisations aggregated to Rs. 1,13,258/8/- Rs. 2,54,476/14/1 Rs. 2,00,458/-/5.

Out of the total applications for execution filed during the year, 18/19/6 were disposed of by transfer, 187/358/282 by satisfaction in full, 99/107/61 by satisfaction in part, and 280/255/114 were wholly infructious.

Judgement debtors were imprisoned in 5/14/6 cases, moveable property was sold in 5/31/27 cases and immoveable property in 7/20/2 cases.

Miscellaneous Cases including Guardian and Succession Cases.—The total number of institutions under these heads was 157/283/293, while 71/55/73 cases were brought from the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of under these heads during the period under reference was 174/267/311.

Average Duration of Cases.—The average duration of regular contested suits disposed of after full trial was 106/106/100 days while that of non-contested cases was 69/65/60 days.

The average duration of miscellaneous cases was 130/68/40 days.

Civil Appeals and Revisions.—65/70/39 appeals and revisions were instituted during the period under reference, while the balance from the previous year was 25/11/4, thus making a total of 90/81/43 appeals and revisions for disposal. Out of these 66/56/32 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 24/25/11 at the close of the year.

In addition to the above 25/19/15 miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year, while 8/7/2 were pending from the previous year, thus raising the total to 33/26/17 for disposal. Out of these 26/18/10 were disposed of during the year.

Average duration of Appeals and Revisions.—The average duration of civil contested appeals and revisions was 133/106/74 days, while the average duration of those that were not contested was 85/63/26 days.

Criminal Justice.—Details as regards serious offences are given in Appendix VIII.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 20, 173/16075/14924 while 1890/1027/1545 were brought over from previous year, thus raising the total to 22063/17102/16469 cases for disposal. Out of these 20163/15212/15442 were disposed of, leaving 1900/1890/1027 as pending at the close of the year.

The total number of under trial prisoners was 25,293/17,876/16,469. Of these 2,215/1,916/2,100 were acquitted or discharged, 20,520/13,628/13,119 were convicted, 658/442/223 died or were transferred to other provinces and 1900/1890/1027 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons convicted 2/5/Nil were sentenced to transportation for life, 687/410/537 were imprisoned, 19717/13177/12370 were fined, including forfeiture of property, and the others were awarded punishment of whipping or were either released on probation of good behaviour or admonished under section 562 (1-A) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

24/27/25 cases including those pending from the previous years, were committed to the court of Sessions during the year under reference of which 18/23/13 cases were disposed of 42/48/32 persons were under trial in these session cases of whom 28/21/9 were convicted and 7/22/10 were acquitted. Those committed were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The details of the session trials conducted during the year are as follows :—

Under/Sections	147	1
	302	2
	304	1
	307	1
	376	1
	420/409/467	6
	465	1
	454/380	2
	379	1
	366/498	1
	20, Arms Act	1
		18

Fines.—The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 1,10,304/10/9 Rs. 1,08,713/3/9 Rs. 96,382/5/3, out of which a sum of Rs. 75,411/12/9 Rs. 68,819/11/9 Rs. 64,294/4/3 was realised. The sum paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 4,659/6/- Rs. 1,562/6/9 Rs. 3,786/10/-.

Average duration of Criminal Cases.—The average duration of Criminal cases disposed of during the year was -/38/47 days.

Criminal Appeals and Revisions.—223/199/147 criminal appeals and revisions were filed, while 20/7/25 were brought over from the previous year. Out of these 217/183/146 were disposed of.

Average duration of Criminal Appeals and Revisions.—The average duration of criminal appeals and revisions was 52/87/43 days.

Inspection of Courts.—The Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan inspected criminal courts during the year under reference.

Bar.—The Bar consisted of 17 pleaders—all musalmans. These pleaders have been helping the judiciary and no case of mis-feasance came to the notice necessitating disciplinary action.

The judiciary continued to maintain its efficiency and enjoyed full confidence of the public.

REGISTRATION

506 documents were registered during the year 1951 as against 322 during 1950 Of these 15 were optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 3,499/13/- as against Rs. 2,078/8/- realised during the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,618/6/- as against Rs. 955/10 in 1950.

Four Joint Stock Companies were registered during the financial year ending the 31st March 1952 as against 14 during the preceding year.

The fees collected under the Companies Act 1913 during the year under report amounted to Rs. 609/- as against Rs. 2,658/- in the preceding year. Thirty seven firms were registered during the financial year ending 31st March 1952 under the Partnership Act, 1932, resulting in the realization of Rs. 111/- in fees as against Rs. 57/- during the preceding year.

Excise

1. The financial aspect of the Excise Administration during the year 1951-52 as compared with the preceding two years is explained below:—

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
(a) INCOME			
VIII.—*Provincial Excise*—			
Total Gross Revenue	4,47,410	4,42,266	4,41,262
XIII.—*Other Taxes*—			
Entertainment duty	95,615	1,62,064	1,73,097
Tobacco Vend Fee	13,714	12,452	13,534
Grand Total ...	5,56,739	6,16,782	6,27,893
(b) EXPENDITURE.			
Pay of establishment	44,929	43,244	46,440
Allowances other than rewards	27,360	33,528	36,188
Contingencies	2,231	3,044	2,614
Rewards	1,500	4,500	4,500
Cost of Excise Opium	*Nil*	31,441	7,478
Refund	310	60	1,040
Grand Total	76,330	1,15,817	98,260
Net Income ...	4,80,409	5,00,965	5,29,633

Country Spirit

2. A private owned distillery at Quetta for the manufacture of country spirit for consumption in Baluchistan continued to exist.

The issue of country spirit in sealed bottles is still in force except in cases of Nasirabad Sub-division of the Sibi district and the Kachi Railway district (Bellpat) where country spirit is issued in bulk. The sale of country spirit in peg measures is is also authorised in district towns to meet the requirements of low class people. No bulk, is, however, issued for the purpose and the retailers are authorised to open sealed bottles one at a time.

The income realised from this source is Rs. 2,33,400 as against Rs. 2,39,542 in the preceding year. The decrease in revenue is due to the fact that consumption of country spirit decreased. During the year 1950-51 10,626 gallons of country spirit was consumed as against 9,744 gallons in the year 1951-52.

No accused was brought to book for drunkness during the year under report.

The number of cases detected relating to illegal possession and import was 5 during the year under report. In all 31-1/2 bottles were seized out of which 28-3/4 were Kalat State origin, 1 Persian and 1-3/4 manufactured in the Quetta Distillery. Most of the smuggling of liquor (illicit) is from Kalat State.

Foreign Liquor :

There was no Brewery in Baluchistan during the year 1951-52. Pakistan Made Foreign Liquor for consumption in Baluchistan was imported from the Punjab. The Distillery at Quetta being licensed to manufacture Pakistan-made Foreign Liquor, manufactured such liquor, a portion of which was consumed in Baluchistan and an appreciable quantity of the same was exported to the province of Sind and Karachi.

Opium:

As in the past years the Excise Opium which has been drawn from the Ghazipur in the Utter Pardesh Province of Bharat through the Government of Pakistan, was issued to the licensed retailers for sale to the public. The issue price from the Treasury was Rs. 370/-/- per seer and the retail selling price to the public Rs. 5/-/- per tola. The quantity for individual possession is only one tola.

The consumption of opium during the year under report was 348 seers as against 349 seers during the last year.

No instance of the vicious practice of administering opium to children came to light.

Two licences were issued to Chemists in Quetta city during the year and two licences were also issued to Chemists in Sibi town.

The number of cases detected and prosecuted under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and the Opium Act 1878 was 32 during the year under report as against 52 cases during the last year. The total quantity of opium seized was 13 seers and 68 tolas against 67 seers and 12 tolas during the last year. Opium is smuggled from Afghanistan.

Prepared Opium:

The possession of prepared opium is prohibited except for persons who are registered opium smokers and who can possess one quarter of a tola at a time.

10 cases involving 24 offenders and seizure of 8-1/2 tolas prepared opium were detected during the year as against 17 cases involving a quantity of 12 tolas and 24 offenders detected during the last year.

Opium Smoking:

The Baluchistan Opium Smoking Regulation, 1950 continued to remain in force during the year 1951-52.

During the year under report 15 dens were raided leading to the apprehension of 39 unregistered opium smokers. In the year 1950-51 opium-smoking dens were raided leading to the apprehension of 19 men.

Charas:

The import, export, transport or possession of charas in any form is prohibited.

Charas is produced in Afghanistan without restrictions and imported into Baluchistan from across the Chaman—border. During the year under report 152 cases of charas were detected involving a quantity of about 190 seers and leading to the apprehension of 176 persons as against a quantity of 276 seers in 164 cases involving 164 offenders detected during the last year.

A portion of the total quantity smuggled is consumed in Baluchistan while the rest of it is smuggled onwards to the other Provinces of Pakistan.

In Baluchistan, Charas is smoked in Sakikhanas (tea-hotels) and a large number of such charas-smoking dens were raided resulting in the recovery of charas.

Bhang:

Bhang is usually illicitly imported from Kalat State. During the year under report 11 cases involving a seizure of 30 seers and 20 tolas Bhang were detected as against 18 cases involving seizure of 170 seers of illicitly imported Bhang detected during the last year.

5 cases of illicit cultivation of Bhang were detected involving 584 large plants. Last year 16 cases of illicit cultivation of Bhang were detected involving 901 plants.

Seizure of Non-Excisable Articles:

During the year under report, the Baluchistan Excise Staff was responsible for the seizure of the following non-excisable articles:—

Arms Act	7 cases (7 persons)	One rifle, 2 revolvers, one pistol, 2 guns and 275 live rounds.
Salt Act	6 cases (6 persons)	303 Maunds of Segi Salt.
Central Excise	2 cases (1 person)	33 Bags and 72 lbs. of Tobacco.
Sea Customs Act	1 case (1 person)	69 tins of smuggled cigarettes.
Foodgrains	1 case (1 person)	One lorry of gram.

Anti Smuggling Drive:

The Excise Preventive Service have been active during the year in recording the seizures of illicit excisable articles. The Excise Intelligence Bureau co-ordinated informations regarding the seizures of illicit drugs, activities and movements of smugglers and kept the local officers and the neighbouring Administrations informed regarding the illicit traffic in drugs.

General:

Major R. K. M. Saker held charge of the Baluchistan Excise Administration as Excise Commissioner for the period from 1-4-51 to 27-3-52. For the period from 28-3-52 to 31-3-52 Mr. Muhammad Aslam held the charge of Excise Commissioner.

Mr. A. H. Razawi worked as the Superintendent of Excise in Baluchistan during the year except for a period from 21-12-51 to 4-2-52, being on earned leave, when Mian Bashir Ahmed worked in his place. In addition to his own duties, he was responsible to the Excise Commissioner in all matters including the supervision of Excise work, preventive and detective work and the enforcement of Tobacco Vend Fee, Entertainments Duty and Weekly Holidays Acts in Baluchistan.

The collection of taxes under the Finance (Supplementary Act, 1950) was also the responsibility of the Excise Department. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 90,231/7/- was collected which has been credited direct to the Central Government.

The checking of the registers of accounts of the Stamp Vendors was also the responsibility of the Excise Department.

REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS, 1951-52

PART III

Control of Work:

The administration of Public Work in the Province was held under the Control of Secy. P. W. D. which post is now held by the officer appointed by the E-in-C GHQ as Deputy Chief Engineer, Baluchistan.

The D. C. E. and Secy. P. W. D. in Baluchistan was responsible for all irrigation work in the Province except the Begari and Khirtar Canals in Nasirabad Tehsil. These canals come directly under the Sind P. W. D. The D. C. E. and Secy. P.W.D. in Baluchistan is also responsible for roads and buildings in Baluchistan.

To deal with the execution of Irrigation, buildings and roads works, the D.C.E. and Secy. P. W. D. has two Districts or Circles under him each run by a Commander M. E. S. of the rank of Superintending Engineer or Lt. Col: of the Royal Pakistan Engineers. These districts are called East and West, the East covers the agencies of Sibi, Loralai and Zhob and the West District covers the agencies of Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Baluchistan States.

To deal with investigations and preparation of project Estimates for the Major Irrigation Schemes a separate circle was formed under a Superintending Engineer, called CMES Irrigation.

The above posts were held as follows:—

Secretary, P.W.D.

Col. R.H. Muirhead

Superintending Engineer/Comdr. M.E.S.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, C.M.E.S. (East).

Lt. Col. W. O. 'Callaghan C.M.E.S. (West).

Mr. Mohd Sharif, C.M.E.S. (Irrg).

Execution of Work:

All the works in Baluchistan pertaining to Roads, Buildings and Irrigation Works were carried out by M.E.S. as an agency.

General:

During the year 1951/52 expenditure on the following important works was incurred:—

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs. a.
	(*a*) 50 *C.W.C.A. Ordinary.*	
1	Construction of Dispensary at Manzai	45,375 0
2	Water Supply, Sibi	32,972 0

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs. A.
	(b) Civil Works Ordinary Buildings.	
3	Provision of 2 quarters at Barkhan for Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	3,002 0
4	Provision of 2 quarters for jail workers at Loralai	4,602 0
5	Provision of two quarters for Girdawar Chotair at Tandwani sub-Tehsil, Sinjavi	2,962 0
6	Provision of Cement floor in Barrack No. 18 and 2 single rooms attached to Barrack No. 36 and all cook houses No. 14 × 27 at Loralai	365 0
7	Provision of wooden bar for annual restraint in Vety. Hospital Loralai ...	96 0
8	Provision of quarter for syce in Vety. Hospital, Loralai	2,503 0
9	Construction of Clothing Store at Sinjawi	997 0
10	Construction of Sterlization room adjoining to operation theatre in Civil Hospital, Loralai	940 0
11	Provision of 2 Fire Places instable converted into class room at Barkhan ...	298 0
12	Improvement to verandah of GE's Office, Sibi	800 0
13	Conversion of 2 stables in Dak Bungalow Harnai as servant quarter ...	362 0
14	Construction of 3 inferior servants quarters at Ziarat	2,300 0
15	Providing Sullage Water drain in Bungalow of E.A.C. Sibi	223 0
16	Provision of Transporting and fixing charges of the safe at the following stations:—	
	1. Secretariat Camp Office, Ziarat	
	2. Secretariat Camp Office P. A. Sibi, Ziarat	300 0
	3. Secretariat Camp P. A. Loralai, Ziarat	
17	Equipment required for Secy. P. W. D. Bungalow, Ziarat	405 0
18	Provision of Hot Water Boiler in Residency, Ziarat	2,157 0
19	Provision of Electric Installation in 19 and 19/2, Sibi (Office used as Secret Branch)	450 0
20	Provision of Electric Installation in No. 34, Sibi (Office Block used as Secretary's Branch)	700 0
21	Provision of Electric Light at R. C. Office, Sibi	400 0
22	Conversion of 5 bath rooms to fire rooms for Superior class prisoners in Central Jail, Mach	1,000 0
23	Conversion of Building 13/1 to 13/4 one quarter guard room into staff quarters and 2 and 3 into a store and married quarter at Harnai ...	16,100 0
24	Additions and alterations to the existing two punishments cells to convert them into grain godown at Sibi	641 0
25	Provision of shadeless lighting for the operation theatre in Civil Hospital, Sibi	5,200 0

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52	
		Rs.	A.
26	Construction of peon quarters at Ustamohd.	2,007	0
27	Providing of Tube Well pump at Govt. Middle School, Ustamohd. ...	854	0
28	Construction of Bhoosa Store in the Cattle pound at Ustamohd. ...	450	0
29	Provision of P. C. C. sleeping birth S/Jail, Fort Sandeman	756	0
30	Provision of Latrine in Police Rest House at Fortsandeman	301	0
31	Provision of Medium sized water supply storage tank at Killa Saifullah ...	400	0
32	Provision of electric and water tap in camp quarter and female Hospital ...	694	0
33	Construction of quarter for vaccinator at Hindubagh	5,001	0
34	Construction of one office room and 1 dispensary quarter and dispensary compound wall at Hindubagh	15,000	0
35	Construction of compound wall and main gate in front of school at Hindubagh	500	0
36	Construction of PA Bungalow at Nushki	5,001	0
37	Construction of JCO Quarters at Nushki	1,558	0
38	Construction of New Patwarkhana Padak	5.680	0
39	Construction of room 16 × 12 with a small lavatory for office in the main office compound	3,629	0
40	Provision of a verandah to P.A's Bungalow at Nushki	6,650	0
41	Provision of cement floor and store iron bars to 6 windows of levy thana, Dalbandin	815	0
42	Construction of 2 class rooms for school at Nushki	2,013	0
43	Construction of S.A's Qrs. at Dalbandin	2,244	0
44	Construction of cement threshing platform 40' x 40' at Wood Cock Spinny Farm Summangli Road	691	8
45	Residential quarter for one Field man at Wood Cock Spinny Farm Sammungli Road	2,592	11
46	Electrification of Grocery shop hut in Sandeman Hall Compound ...	35	0
47	Installation of one electric water heater of 52 gallons capacity 25 K.W. in the Residency, Quetta	1,070	0
48	Provision of purdah wall to Hut No. 74	417	10
49	Improvement to Domestic Water Supply in the Residency at Quetta ...	4,404	0
50	Additions and Alterations to hut No. 254 in the Residency Compound ...	2,281	13
51	Construction of Garages in Bungalow No. 52, Lytton Road, Quetta ...	3,068	10
52	Improvements to verandah in 52, Lytton Road , Quetta	1,979	3
53	Double locking arrangements to 108 Food Directorate Godown, Quetta ...	540	0

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs. A.
54	Installation of water tap in hut No. 254	350 0
55	Conversion of petition writers shed into rooms for Civil Nazir and Sec. writers in the Session Judge's Court, Quetta	609 14
56	Provision of Electrical Energy to the Secretariat Printing Press, Quetta ...	660 0
57	Provision of Jaffari in the family Hospital, Chaman	549 0
58	Extension and straightening of the compound wall at the back of Quetta Residency by demolition of S.E. Irrigation Hut	11,000 0
59	Construction of a surface drain in the Residency, Quetta	385 0
60	Fixing of fencing wire between thana saddar and District Jail	94 14
61	Water supply connection to the Mycological Laboratory at Fruit Experimental station, Quetta	300 0
62	Provision of 9 power plugs in Canning Laboratory Rani Bagh, Quetta ...	400 0
63	Provision of small verandah in front of door No. 32 of canning Laboratory, Ranibagh, Quetta	391 15
64	Provision of cement floor to room No. 2, 3 & 5 at Canning Lab. Rani Bagh, Quetta	918 6
65	Extension of Brick wall 100 Rft. at Canning Laboratory Rani Bagh, Quetta...	624 11
66	Provision of culvert and a gate near Boiler House at Canning Laboratory, Rani Bagh, Quetta	499 0
67	Manufacturing of 3 tables in the Horticultural Laboratory at Fruit Experimental Station, Quetta	1,020 0
68	Addition of one room 20' x 16' for 9th class, at High School, Chaman ...	2,339 10
69	Provision of purdah wall and a partition wall in the Director of Education Bungalow at Quetta	572 0
70	Construction of POL Stores and shed at Power House, Chaman ...	2,499 14
71	Construction of verandah on the western side at 54 Lytton Road, Quetta...	1,065 14
72	Construction of a wooden fence on the Northern side at 54 Lytton Road at Quetta	579 8
	(b) Roads	
1	Providing sign and direction board on all roads in Ustamohd.	797 0
2	Construction of Nine culverts along Mehrabpur Sibi Jadid Road ...	8,836 0
	(c) Tribal Area.	
	34 *F. R. ROADS.*	
1	Improvement to Chaman Dobandi Road from mile 0 to 49	4,39,366 0
2	Construction of bridge over Jackson Nullah	14,055 0
3	Provision of a causeway at mile 52/53 Loralai Harnai Road	10,012 0

Serial No.	Name of Work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs. A.
4	Provision of a causeway at mile 21/22 Loralai Harnai Road	4,270 0
5	Provision of a causeway at mile 5/4 Loralai D. G. Khan Road	2,498 0
6	Protective work including causeway at mile 25-25/5 Loralai Killa Saifullah Road	5,394 0
7	Provision of causeway at mile 92 Dera Ghazi Khan Road	5,545 0
8	Widening of 2 culverts at mile 174/2-3 on Z. V. Road Fortsandeman	1,233 0
9	Construction of breast wall in portion 22/6 to 23/7 Fortsandeman Gulkach Road	11,368 0
10	Consturuction of 2 garages for Zhoh Militia at Sambaza Road ...	5,575 0
11	Quetta-Ziarat Road R. C. C. slabs over culverts at mile 60 ...	555 0
12	Quetta-Ziarat Road R. C. C. slabs over culverts at mile 56/52 ...	550 0
13	Construction of Causeway at mile 46/6-7 Quetta-Ziarat Road	2,294 0
14	Construction of Causeway with toe wall 300 ft. long at mile 32 on Sibi Jacobabad Road	13,068 0
15	Improvements to Chagai Militia Track	2,007 0
16	Improvements to Chagai Militia Track Mekran	31,150 0
17	Providing 2 ft. spare culverts in 232 Killa Saifullah Road ...	5,386 0
18	Provision of Causeway at mile 243/3-4 Killa Saifullah Road ...	4,813 0
19	Provision of Causeway at mile 244/3-4 Killa Saifullah Road	16,000 0
20	Provision of Causeway at mile 247/1 Killa Saifullah Road	8,995 8
21	Providing 4 six spare culverts in mile 247/7, 255/3, 261/7 and 280/7 on Killa Saifullah Road	5,001 8
	BUILDINGS.	
1	Expension of C. L. C. Post at Nok-Kundi	11,658 4
2	Construction of W/T Room at Galangur	4,493 0
3	Provision of iron doors for quarter guard Magazine and Kot at Panjgur ...	784 10
4	Provision of bath room for men at Grawag	1,200 0
5	Provision of bath room for men at Mand	1,200 0
6	Provision of one garage for one lorry at Suntsar	750 0
7	Provision of one rifle fixing ranges at Garawag, Suntsar and Jiwani ...	1,712 8
8	Construction of berometer room at Nushki	1,698 10
9	Provision of one Garage for one lorry at Mandi	2,250 0
10	Provision of one J. C. O's quarters bath room, Kitchen, one barrack for 20 men at Anam Bostan	17,994 6

Serial No.	Name of Work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs. A.
11	Provision of Iron door for Kot at Mand, Gar, Paroom, Garawag and Suntsar	816 0
12	Provision of 250 windows cells of living barracks stores room at Panjgur and Mand	975 0
13	Cementing of floors of officers quarters at Mand	1,490 0
14	Provision of proper rifle kote including rifle racks for 100 rifles and iron doors at Musakhel	600 0
15	Additions and alterations to levy thana at Musakhel	5,210 0
16	Construction of garage for 15 vehicles of Zhob Militia, Fortsandeman ...	472 0
17	Construction of 12 garages for 25 P. D. guns for Zhob Militia, Fortsandeman	2,608 0
18	Construction of parapet wall in Commandant Zhob Militia bungalow at Fortsandeman	396 0
19	Tarmacing of internal roads at Zhob Militia line at Fortsandeman ...	2,000 0
20	Construction of 2 additional rooms in Commandant Zhob Militia bungalow at Fortsandeman	1,026 0
21	Construction of levy thana at Rohjan	9,575 0
22	Fixing one iron tank for reblowning rifles in the North Fort Chaman ...	140 1
	(d) Central Road Funds Works	
1	Construction of Jhatpat Hair Din Road	52,279 0
2	Construction of retaining wall Bolan Road	1,41,244 0
3	Black topping Loralai Dera Ghazi Khan Road	52,059 0
4	Black Topping Dera Ismail Khan Road Dhanasar pass	40,000 0
5	Construction of box type bridges in Sibi Jacobabad Road	35,000 0
6	Repairs to roads 3 miles from Chaman mile 77 onward upto border line Chaman	57,990 3
	(e) Major Head 87.—Capital Outlay Scheme of State Trading.	
1	Construction of Roads to coal mines and loading facilities	4,64,159 0
	(g) Major Head 81.—Capital Account Civil Works Outside.	
1	Construction of Central Government Circuit House, Quetta	1,38,708 8

Maintenance :

Appendix ' A ' shows the capital value of the buildings including water supply and electrical installation and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance including the operation of installation under Civil Works.

Similar information for buildings maintained out of Frontier Regions funds is given in appendix ' B '.

Expenditure on the maintenance of Civil Roads in Nasirabad Tehsil was Rs. 68,674 and their mileage was 107 miles 3 furlongs all fairweather class 'C' roads. This mileage does not include some Civil Supply Roads which not being upto specification were not taken on charge.

Expenditure on maintenance of roads in Frontier Regions amounted to Rs. 22,27,262 during the year 1951-52.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation works were also carried out through the Agency of the M. E. S. in the two Districts/circle administered by the two C.M.E.S. (*i.e.*, East and West), under whom there are divisions run by the Garrison Engineers. The Divisions include Sibi, Loralai, Zhob, Quetta-Pishin and Chagai. The irrigation works falling in the Divisions were carried out by the Executive Engineers in their capacity as Garrison Engineers of the Division.

2. An Irrigation circle was formed with effect from 11/10/51. The Government of Pakistan sanctioned the establishment of this formation on yearly basis.

Its function is :—

(*i*) To investigate and plan irrigation projects included in the Six Year Development Plan and those proposed by the Agency.

(*ii*) To survey these projects.

(*iii*) To design and estimate irrigation works as a result of 1 and 2 above.

(*iv*) To advise P. W. D. officials, the District Officers and the local agriculturists on irrigation matters.

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

68.—*CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.*

The following major Works were in hand and their percentage as well as their expenditure during the financial year is shown below :—

Name of the Project	Physical percentage	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs.
1. Anambar Irrigation Scheme	75%	10,07,352
2. Nerechi Irrigation Scheme	100%	2,76,277
3. Zargi Tangi Reservoir Scheme	96%	4,11,811

PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS—MAJOR HEAD XVII AND 19.

(a) The length of open canal is as below :—

Name of Canal	Mileage of main line	Mileage of Distribution	Total mileage
Nari	2·5	12·0	14·5
Pishin	7·57	59·46	67·03
	10·07	71·46	81·53

MAJOR HEAD 18-*A*.

The following Irrigation Schemes were started and their percentage completion as well as their expenditure during the financial year is shown below :—

Name of Scheme	Percentage	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs.
1. Improvements to Duki water course	100%	45,720
2. Kanchogai Irrigation Scheme	90%	23,774
3. Thal Weir Scheme	33%	10,321
4. Killa Sherik Weir Scheme	65%	99,666

On completion of these schemes approximately 1,600 acres of additional land will come under cultivation.

In addition to the above the lined channel of the following irrigation schemes were maintained :—

Zindra Lined Channel.
Saliaza Lined Channel.
Duki Lined Channel.
Musakhel Lined Channel.
Dumyara Lined Channel.

MAJOR HEAD XVII AND 19.

(b) The total capital outlay to end of year amounted to Rs. 38,21,816. This sum by various canals is constituted as below :—

Name of Canal	Direct Charges	Indirect Charges	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nari Canal	7,72,830	20,586	7,93,416
Pishin Canal	29,66,400	62,000	30,28,400
	37,39,230	82,586	38,21,816

Expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 80,297 which was spent on improvements petty works. Its distribution is shown below :—

	Nari Canal	Pishin Canal	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges	52,435	21,823	74,258
Indirect Charges	693	5,346	6,039
	53,128	27,169	80,297

An expenditure of Rs. 1,71,493 was incurred on maintaining the canals as below :—

Name of Canal	Repairs and maintenance	Establishment	Leave and Pensionary charges	T/P Charges	Total direct Charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nari Canal	18,436	3,410	553	277	22,676
Pishin Canal	1,19,540	23,908	3,576	1,793	1,48,817
	1,37,976	27,318	4,129	2,070	1,71,493

Name of Canal	Direct charges as above	Indirect charges	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nari Canal	22,676	277	22,953
Pishin Canal	1,48,817	1,793	1,50,610
	1,71,493	2,070	1,73,563

MAJOR HEAD 18-*A*.

Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 3,91,157 was spent on Miscellaneous works as below :—

	Rs.
Major Works	1,79,481
Minor Works	92,212
Maintenance and Repairs	42,501
Total ...	3,14,194
Establishment	58,117
Pensionary and Leave Charges	9,424
T/P Charges	4,711
Audit Charges	4,711
Total ...	76,963

MAJOR HEAD 18-*B. EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE.*

A sum of Rs. 1,88,036 was spent on embankment and drainage and its maintenance as shown below :—

	Rs.
Major Works	...
Minor Works	17,013
Maintenance and Repairs	1,33,917
Total ...	1,50,930
Establishment	28,052
Pensionary and Leave Charges	4,528
T/P Charges	2,263
Audit Charges	2,263
Total ...	37,106

(c) Rainfall during the year was recorded at various stations as below :—

	Inches
Shebo Head Works	·34″
Tormurgha Head Works	·45″
K. K. Bund	·36″
Surkhab	·41″

The following important minor works were executed under irrigation :—

Serial No.	Name of Work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52
		Rs. AS.
1	Investigation Nari Bolan Scheme	1,948 0
2	Investigation Anambar Scheme	489 0
3	Sarbarh Tangi	413 0
4	Wahar Scheme	2,000 0
5	Investigation of Suidi Karez	400 0
6	Mauza Tangi Scheme	1,564 0
7	Sandeman Tangi Scheme	173 0

Serial No.	Name of Work	Expenditure to end of 1951-52	
		Rs.	AS.
8	Arambi Scheme	571	0
9	Machkai Scheme	822	0
10	Kapip Sub Surface Weir Scheme	1,573	0
11	Surveying and fixing of gauges at Talli Gorge	399	0
12	Preliminary investigation of Talli and F. C. Scheme	13,937	0
	(d) Agency Quetta Pishin		
1	Construction of a Sub Surface Weir at Sarantangi	3,942	0
2	Construction of Lined Channel to replace existing Kachi Viala from Village Mian Khanzai to Dab Khanozai Viala Bund Karez	19,226	5
3	Extension of Lined Channel to Saraghurak Viala	19,969	0

APPENDICES TO PART I

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes in the Quetta-Pishin District has been satisfactory during the year 1951-52.

District Levies.—The total strength of Levies as it stood on the 31st March 1952, was 496 permanent and 200 temporary excluding Individual Service Allowance holders and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,73,454/2/--

The working of Levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Branch post offices at the following places in the Quetta-Pishin District were opened in the year 1951-52. No post or telegraph office was closed :—

1. Sheikhmanda Railway Station
2. Gulistan Railway Station
3. Barashore
4. Karbala

Area and Population.—The area of the district is 5,310 sq. miles and the population, according to the Census of 1951, is 2,12,885.

Events of Interest.—Locust swarms appeared during the months of May and June, 1951 in the Quetta and Pishin Tahsils and damaged the crops in the Kuchlak and Nauhisar Circles of the Quetta Tahsil and also in the Pishin Tahsil. Hailstorm also damaged crops in Pishin.

On the 1st April, 1951 two Pak. Army Officers went to the Pak-Afghan Border near Chaman. They were surrounded by Afghan soldiers and were taken to their post. They were brought back to Chaman the same day in the afternoon.

On the night of 10-11-1951 eight soldiers of the Pakistan Army at Chaman who were on patrol duty were captured by the Afghan Askaris and were taken across the border to Afghanistan. These soldiers are still in Afghanistan.

On the 6th May, 1951, M. Muhammad Usman Khan Tahsildar, Chaman along with a party of tribesmen and Levy Khassedars was kidnapped by Afghan Hostiles and taken to Kandhar. He was released along with 14 members of his party on the 3rd September 1951.

APPENDIX II

SIBI DISTRICT

Tribal.—The attitude of tribes during the year was peaceful and satisfactory.

District Levies.—The sanctioned strength of the levies establishment including Nasirabad was as under :—

1.	Rissaldars	6
2.	Jemadars	26
3.	Duffedars	41
4.	Trackers	8
5.	Havildars	20
6.	Horse Allowances	166
7.	Cycle Allowances	36
8.	Footmen	301
9.	Muharrirs	21
10.	Bhishtis	4
11.	Sweepers	3

Posts and Telegraphs.—The following extra Departmental Branches post offices were opened in the District during the year :—

1. Khajjak.
2. Babar Kach.
3. Ahmadabad.
4. Goth Mir Dost Khan.
5. Khost.
6. Gandhakha.

Area and Population.—The area of the District is 11,457 sq. miles and the population, according to the Census of 1951, is 2,08,971.

APPENDIX III

LORALAI DISTRICT

Tribes.—The attitude of the tribe was satisfactory.

District Levies.—The strength of levies at the close of the year under report stood at 583. The expenditure on account of their pay including individual service allowance amounted to Rs. 4,11,625/13/-. The travelling allowance of levies Muharrirs, etc. was Rs. 2,133/5/-. The total expenditure on temporary levies amounts to Rs. 9,711/12/-. The strength contains the following temporary posts as well :—

Risaldar	1
Jemadars	3
Footmen	6
	10

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new combined Post and Telegraph office was opened in this District during the year under report.

Area and Population.—The area of the District is 7,375 sq. miles and the population, according to the Census of 1951, is 97,496.

Events of Interest.—On the first June 1951 a fight took place between Marris on the one side and Zakhpels and Utmankhels on the other at Mauza Zareen Bori Tahsil where the Marris had pitched their Jhugis' and as a result two persons, one from either side were killed.

A clash occurred between Hassankhel and Daranzai sections of Musakhel in the end of October 1951. 15 persons were wounded in all from both the parties.

On 29-10-1951 a quarrel arose between Daranzai and Mandezai sub-section of Lehrzai on the one side and Hassankhel Belkhel on the other over certain pasture lands. The clash resulted into injuries to 15 men from both of the parties causing death of one Lehrzai. Later Dad Muhammed Hassankhel (Section Belkhel) who also was wounded succumbed to his injuries.

In the middle of January 1952 two telegraph poles in Bori Tehsil were damaged and telegraph wires cut at Ushta Mekhtar Murgha Road Line.

Due to old feuds between Neknamzais of Harnai and Yusafzais of Dukki three successive fights took place between them in the 2nd half of March, 1952 at Sarakhula and Sinjawi in Dukki sub-division. There were no casualties.

Crimes.—Violent cases showing the number of men and women involved are classified below :—

	Total	Men	Women
1. Blood feud and enmity	46	106	...
2. Robbery and for Financial gain	20	44	1
3. Adultery	6	8	...
4. Suicide	...	...	...
5. Accidental	...	...	...
6. Household quarrels	...	...	...
Total ...	72	158	1

Other events which occurred during the year.—The return of Kalimullah, Abdullah, Ahmadan, Sahiban, Ghulam Farid, Sultan, Kark, Baluch Khan, Mazar and Gul Muhammad Motabirs of the Jaffar tribe who were absconding in the murder case of Faizullah, was secured in early April, 1951.

2. At the end of March 1951 the Khetran Tumandar married a Pathan wife from Baghao much against the will of his uncle Mir Jamal Khan and Mir Shah Nawaz Khan (the latter also being father of his first wife). They were reported to have tried in vain to persuade him to declare that any male issue from the second wife would not succeed to the Tumandari. This question was, however, settled by the sudden death of the new wife on the 22nd April, 1951 after a very brief illness.

The arrest of 'BATAI' absconder in Kibzai country in April/May, 1951 removed a serious threat to the peace of the District.

Three Mullayan 'feraris' assisted by four unknown persons appeared in Thandri on 29th June at 7-30 P.M. wounded Mirza Khan Vanechi and disappeared in the darkness.

On 13-7-1951 Said Muhammad son of Mullah Faiz Muhammad and Gul Muhammad son of Mullah Akhtar Muhammad Mullayan absconders were shot dead by some unknown persons. Gula Khan Vanechi who was alleged to have murdered the deceased was arrested.

On the night of 11th July 1951 Nek Muhammed son of Mir Hazar Utmankhel was shot dead by one Abdul Aziz son of Haji Raza Utmankhel. The murderer was arrested.

On 12-7-1951 Abdul son of Azim caste Maghdozai Balkhel of Musakhel Tehsil was shot dead by Behra son of Adena Maghdozai.

Gul Muhammad Masoori Bugti attempted to kill himself in Rod Musakhel Tahsil in middle of July 1951 by gun shot but could not succeed and was only wounded.

Ramzan Marghazan Belkhel of Chappar (Toisar Circle Musakhel Tahsil) was murdered in Chappar by Khan Murghazan son of Khar on 3-8-1951.

Three Mullayan brothers and three Tarin absconders surrendered unconditionally in the first week of August 1951.

In the middle of August, 1951 a house of Seth Lila Ram was broken into and property valuing at Rs. 5,000/- stolen away.

Jano Wagga Khetran murdered Perhan Wagga-Khetran at Basti Uchri (Rakhni circle—Barkhan Tehsil) early in September 1951 as a result of old enmity.

On the night of 19/20th November 1951 Mustt : Bibi wife of Din Muhammad Gudyani-Khetran and Wali Muhammad son of Sona Gudiana Khetran were killed in Baghao circle by one Lal Muhammad and Mir Ahmed on charge of Siahkari.

Feteh Khan the natorious outlaw surrendered on 15-1-1952 with his brother Katai.

On 13-1-1952 Malik Alam Khan Jamalzai was shot dead by one Ghazi Khan Belkhel and party. The deceased's brother had, a few years ago murdered the father of Ghazi Khan.

In the middle of January 1952 Thank Qabalzi Lehrzai Musakhel Tahsil was murdered by one Tatal at Khajoori (Musakhel Tahsil).

On 30-1-52 one Lal Muhammad (and others) murdered one Nasibhan Kalwani Marri and his own wife on charge of Siahkari in Dukki.

On 23-1-52 one Amir son of Chatta, sooman Khetran murdered Mustt : Naz Khatton on account of Siahkari.

In the end of February, 1952 one Shambe, Buzdar was murdered by some unknown Maghdozai Belkhels in Musakhel Tehsil in revenge for the murder of a Belkhel by a Buzdar.

Economics.—The General economic condition of the people is not satisfactory. The majority of them live on agriculture and rearing sheep and goats and in time of drought migrate from one place to another in search of grazing. Most of the culturable lands are ' Sailaba ' and ' Khushkaba ' which are irrigated by flood water if rains are timely. During the year under report, the rains were untimely which resulted in a considerable decrease in the area sown and harvested in Rabi. Grazing was very poor on account of scarcity of rains. The average prices of ghee increased while that of wool fell down.

Wool, almonds, apples and pomegranates were exported as usual to the Punjab and Sind where these were disposed of at good prices.

Owing to evacuation of Non-muslims the local inhabitants of the District are taking keen interest in trade. Despite lack of capital the muslims, both locals and non-locals, have taken to trade and have filled the vacuum caused by the exodus of non-muslim businessmen. A few Hindu shopkeepers originally from the Kalat State have returned and settled down in Loralai and Sinjawi.

Survey and Settlement.—The entire District except Sinjawi Sub-Tehsil is under fluctuating assessment. Sinjawi Sub-Tehsil, is under fixed assessment where revenue is recovered in cash. No survey and settlement was carried out during the year under report.

Population and Area.—The population and area of the District, according to 1951 Census, is as shown below :—

Tehsil	Population		Area	
	1941	1951	1950-51	1951-52
1. Bori	17,047	22,018	2,072	2,072
2. Musakhel	17,351	19,846	2,409	2,409
3. Barkhan	22,476	25,278	1,277	1,277
4. Duki	19,640	21,585	1,878	1,878
5. Sinjawi	5,663	7,671	446	767
	82,171	92,398	8,082	8,403

Health.—There are five Dispensaries in the District—one each at Lorala, Barkhan, Duki, Sinjawi and Musakhel. There is also a Female Hospital at Loralai.

A Travelling Dispensary Van is also working in the District. It visits patients in all accessable villages in the District and the public are making full use of this Travelling Dispensary.

There was an outbreak of Small-Pox in Barkhan and Duki Tehsils during the year under report but the epedemic died out as a result of timely prophylectic measures. Several casualties, however, occurred in the Barkhan Tehsil. An epedemic of Whooping Cough broke out in Bori and Sinjawi Tehsils during the year under report but it was controlled soon by timely medical aid. No other contagious human disease broke out during the year under report. The general health of the people was good on the whole.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

There are three Veterinary Dispensaries, one each at Loralai, Duki and Barkhan The former two have trained and experienced Veterinary Assistant Surgeons while a Compounder holds charge of the Veterinary Dispensary at Barkhan. There was outbreak of the usual diseases among sheep and goats in Duki, Sinjawi and Barkhan Tehsils, but timely preventive measures were adopted to check the out spread of the diseases, which died out soon.

EDUCATION

The number of High, Secondary and Primary Schools was as under during the year under report :—

Tehsil	High School	Middle School	Primary School	
1. Loralai Town	1	1*	...	*Girls.
2. Bori	...	...	9	
3. Musakhel	...	...	3	
4. Duki	...	...	10	
5. Sinjawi	...	...	5	
6. Barkhan	...	1	10	
Total ...	1	2	37	

A child is an economic asset when he is not in School. He assists his parents in cultivation and rearing sheep and goats and is considered a liability to the detriment of the family while at School.

The question of up-grading the Primary School at Duki to that of the Middle standard is under consideration.

FORESTS

The zamindars are taking interest in planting fruit trees. 15,651 (Fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty one) trees were planted in the District at the following places during the year under report :—

	Trees
1. Bori Tehsil	368
2. Musakhel Tehsil	300
3. Duki Tehsil	4,520
4. Sinjawi Sub-Tehsil	7,463
5. Barkhan Tehsil	2,500
Total ...	15,651

Karachi, Churman, Sialu and Duki Mesquite areas were declared as State Reserved Forests in Duki Tehsil during the year under report. The question of reserving Yateabad as State Forest is also under consideration.

IRRIGATION

In the Bori Tahsil irrigation is mostly done by karezes. Sailaba and Khushkaba cultivation is done by flood water and rains if these happen in time. The zamindars of this Tehsil are, however, taking interest in excavating karezes with the aid of taccavi loans. As a result of excavation of new karezes in the Tehsil some new area is brough under cultivation every year. No new irrigation scheme was executed during the year under report.

Most of the area in Musakhel Tehsil is under Sailaba and Khushkaba cultivation. Some cultivation is also done by means of wells which are generally dug with the aid of taccavi loans. The number of existing wells is likely to increase as the people are taking greater interest. There is also a Flood Water Channel in the Tehsil which was constructed at Government expenses.

In Barkhan, Duki and Sinjawi Tehsils most of the area except Smallan Saddar Circle of Sinjawi Sub-Tehsil, where perennial water is available, is Sailaba and Khushkaba. There are a few wells in Barkhan Tehsil while some more are being constructed which will increase Abi cultivation in this Tehsil. Perennial water is available from the Duki Viala which brings considerable area under cultivation every year in Duki.

The Work on Anambar Project in Duki Tehsil is nearing completion and Thal Project is under execution. No new irrigation Scheme was undertaken during the year under report.

GENERAL

Adverse winds, Locust Swarm and Hail Storms caused heavy damage to the standing crops in Duki Tehsil.

No Earthquake shock was recorded in the District during the year under report.

APPENDIX IV

Zhob District

Tribes.—The attitude of the tribes was, on the whole satisfactory during the year under report.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent Levies and Scouts at the close of the year 1951-52 was 770. Expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 7,55,484/4/- against Rs. 5,29,009/6/ during the previous financial year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the purchase of Military stores (arms and ammunition) for the Levies. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,916/- was spent on Postal Levies.

The conduct of the Levies and Scouts was satisfactory during the year under report.

Posts and Telegraphs.—One Extra Departmental Branch Office at Simzai was opened during the year.

The charge allowance of the office is Rs. 22/-/- per month. No post or telegraph office was closed during the year under report nor was any sub office converted into Extra Departmental branch office during the year.

Area and Population.—The area of the District is 10,478 sq. miles and the population, according to the Census of 1951, is 65,470.

Events of Interest.—During the months of April and May, 1951 Locust appeared in both the Lower and Upper Zhob Sub-Divisions and did great damage to the standing crops.

In the month of June 1951 hailstorms and floods caused great damage to crops and cattle in Lakaband and Gowal area.

The Kakar-Sulemankhel Jirga was held at Sambaza on 10th to 15th March 1951 in which over 500 Sulemankhel Maliks headed by Sardar-i-Ala, Sardar Fateh Khan and tribal leaders and Shahi Jirga Members of Zhob participated. Most of the cases that came up before the Jirga were decided to the entire satisfaction of the parties without a single dissentient award and atmosphere of complete good will and friendship prevailed during the deliberations of the Jirgas.

APPENDIX V

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes in the Bolan Sub-Division has been peaceful during the year.

District Levies.—The sanctioned strength of the Levies personnel is as detailed below :—

1.	Resaldars	2
2.	Jemadars	4
3.	Duffedars	4
4.	Muharrirs	5
5.	Havildars	20
6.	Horse Sowars	15
7.	Camel Sowar	1
8.	Cycle Sowars	24
9.	Footmen	93
10.	Tracker	1
11.	Sweepers	3
	Total ...	172

Posts and Telegraphs.—A Branch Post Office was opened at Abi-Gum during the year.

APPENDIX VI

Chagai District

Tribal.—The general attitude and the conduct of the four principal tribes, namely, Sinjerani, Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini remained satisfactory and they continued to extend their co-operation to the Administration.

District Levies.—The Sardars of the four principal tribes, namely, Sanjerani, Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini have satisfactorily discharged their duties. Consequent on the death of Sardar Abdul Aziz Khan and Sardar Mohammed Ali Khan, the question of appointment of their successors remained under consideration during the year under report. But Haji Mir Dost Mohammed Khan Mir Mehrab Khan Badini who remained Sarbarahs of Mengal and Badini Sardars in the latter's lifetime continued to discharge the duties of Sardars satisfactorily.

Posts and Telegraphs.—

1. Nushki	There is one combined Post and Telegraph Office.
2. Dalbadin	Do.
3. Nok-kundi	Do.

Area and Population.—The area of the District is 19,429 sq. miles and the population, according to the Census of 1951, is 37,236.

Events of Interests.—The Afghan bad characters from Farrah and Garmasel area instigated by the Sardars of that area attempted to commit raids in Pakistan territory of which two raids of Nok Chah and Manzil and Darband are more significant in which the bad characters took away 105 and 70 camels respectively from Nok-kundi Sub-Tahsil. Two parties of bad characters were encountered by the Chagai Militia and Tribal Levies of which o e consisting of eight bad characters was encountered at Ghami in Nok-kundi Tehsil and as a result of severe fighting at Tajo Jungle one of the bad characters was killed, two arrested and the remaining made good their escape to Afghanistan. The other party of 13 bad characters consisting of Kubdanis and others were arrested at Washap and Makki Chah. All of them were dealt with under section 29 F.C.R.

As a result of strengthening the border posts and measures to combact the activities of the Afghan bad characters the raids during the past many months have altogether stopped.

APPENDIX VII

EDUCATION

The year 1951-52 is marked by considerable educational progress—both qualitative and quantitative—made by this area. The Government of Pakistan continued to pursue a very liberal policy in providing educational facilities, while the Local Administration endeavoured to bring the educational system to a level where it could meet the needs and aspirations of the new state and be of maximum benefit to its inhabitants. During this period not only new educational facilities were provided, but considerable expansion of the activities of the Education Department also took place.

Primary Education.—Primary Education continued to receive high priority. The Government of Pakistan sanctioned the establishment of 20 primary schools in this area. With the establishment of these schools, the number of primary schools opened since partition exceeded the number of primary schools opened in this area during the 75 years prior to partition.

The policy adopted to eliminate single-teacher primary schools which have proved educationally unsound was followed rigidly. The Government of Pakistan not only decided to open new schools with two teachers at least, but also sanctioned additional staff for the conversion of single-teacher to double-teacher schools.

To relieve congestion in the primary department of secondary schools and to provide additional staff in primary schools where the existing staff could not cope with the increased enrolment, 40 new posts of J. V. teachers were created.

A new experiment providing educational facilities to children of nomadic tribes who could have no schooling for want of a settled life was tried. Two mobile schools were opened in Quetta-Pishin and Chagai Districts. The results are encouraging and the Department intends extending these facilities to other areas as soon as circumstances permit.

Buildings.—Plans for the construction of 15 primary school buildings are under way. The work will be taken in hand as soon as funds are made available.

Secondary Education.—The demand for post primary educational facilities, which is ever on the increase, could not be met in full because of the dearth of trained staff. The Government of Pakistan sanctioned the opening of three middle and two high schools in the rural areas. The Department also raised four primary schools to lower-middle in these areas. Additional staff was also provided in secondary schools to cope with the increased enrolment.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Inspection.—The appointment of Inspector of Schools in Baluchistan and the creation of the post of Assistant to the Director of Education enabled the inspection and direction staff to devote its undivided attention to supervisory work. Teams of experts were constituted to conduct inspections. This resulted in greater thoroughness and efficiency.

Zhob and Chagai have been placed under the charge of District Inspectors of Schools with headquarters at Fort-Sandeman and Nushki, respectively. Effective control of the schools in these areas has brought about improvement in the standard of teaching.

Training of Teachers.—The two training schools for J. V. Teachers expanded their activities and have almost doubled their output. Test for admission to these schools were introduced to weed out undersirable staff. A competitive examination for recruitment of J. V. Teachers was conducted by the Department. This has helped to get suitable and better qualified candidates for the schools. Four graduates were deputed for B. T. Training at Goverment expense.

Training abroad.—Two of the Inspectors of Schools deputed for training in Canada and New Zealand under the Colombo Technical Aid Programme have returned after successfully completing their training.

Text-Books Committee.—A Text-Books Committee was set up by the Local Administration to call for and approve books written according to the new syllabus revised in 1950 in accordance with the national ideology. The Committee finalised its work early this year and the new text-books were introduced in the schools from this year.

Religious Education.—Education entirely secular in character has never found favour with the inhabitants of this Province, who always looked upon it with suspicion and preferred to keep their children away from the schools. Religious and the teaching of the Holy Quran upto the middle classes has, therefore, been made compulsory from this year for Muslim students.

Progress Reports.—In order to secure better co-operation between the parents and the school, and with a view to keeping the parents acquainted with the conduct and educational progress of their children, school Progress Book system was introduced early last year. The introduction of Daily Prayer assemblies and hoisting of Pakistan Flag at the commencement of school day has engendered a spirit of patriotism in the students.

Scholarships.—The Government of Pakistan sanctioned the following additional scholarships this year :—

i. Tribal Scholarships (exclusively for students belonging to " Recognised Tribes" of Baluchistan).

2 scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each for technical studies outside Baluchistan.

5 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 50 p. m. for post-matric studies in Baluchistan.

25 High School scholarships each of the value of Rs. 16 (Rs. 6 for day scholars) p.m. for IX and X classes in Baluchistan.

50 scholarships (middle school), each of the value of Rs. 14 (Rs. 4 in the case of day scholars) p. m. for students reading in Middle standards.

ii. Refugee Scholarships.—The Government of Pakistan sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for award of scholarships to refugee students of Baluchistan.

2. *Bazar Fund Scholarships.*—The Bazar Fund authorities have allocated collectively a sum of Rs. 11,000 for award of scholarships to deserving poor students of the Bazar Fund areas.

Extra—Mural activities.—The lost ground in the field of extra mural activities has been regained. The introduction of ' Games-for-All ' Programme and Inter-School tournaments have helped to arouse and sustain the interest of the youth in healthy activities. It has also created love for sports and games. This year 51 teams of students and staff participated in the Provincial Inter-School Tournaments.

Scouting is making great headway. The Scout Headquarters (Provincial) have not only been rehabilitated, but are becoming a centre perennial activity as it has become a place of visits from scouts from all over the province; and from Karachi and Sind.

This year's Scout Rally, which followed a training camp, attracted 575 scouts from the various educational institutions in the Province

APPENDIX VIII

FINANCE

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1951-52 (excluding the receipts under the accounts heads controlled by the Secretary Public Works Department) amounted to Rs. 42,03,931 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 42,38,097 for the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 34,166. This decrease appeared mainly under the following heads of accounts :—

	Rs.
VII—Land Revenue	1,86,559
XXVI—Education	36,128

On the increase side the main items are :—

X—Forest	1,97,188
XIII—Other Taxes	10,803

The decrease under Land Revenue is due to failure of crops and scarcity of fodder in Baluchistan. The decrease under Education is attributable to decrease in contributions from the Bazar Funds.

The increase under Forests is on account of more scientific and experimental working of the Forests while that under other Taxes is due to increase in entertainment Tax.

The main sources of income are " Land Revenue ", " Provincial Excise ", " Stamps "," Forests ", " Other Taxes "," Administration of Justice "," Education ", " Agriculture " and Miscellaneous which contributed 54·3, 10·43, 3·96, 11·39, 4·44, 2·9, 2·9, 3·7, and 3·67 per cent respectively of the total Revenue.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the financial year 1951-52, excluding the expenditure under the accounts heads controlled by the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan P.W.D. and Customs Department amounted to Rs. 1,44,94,263 against Rs. 1,70,81,528 for the preceding year thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 25,87,255. Decrease appeared mainly under the following heads of accounts :—

Area—Demand.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	16,937
General Administration	3,45,876
Jails, etc.	30,695
Police	94,844
Public Health	19,457
Agriculture	17,845

Frontier Regions.—

Frontier Watch and Ward	31,87,015

On the increase side the noticeable items are :—

Provincial Excise	15,251
Forest	5,14,829
Administration of Justice	27,359

	Rs.
Medical	62,832
Education	1,71,285
Veterinary	24,096
Co-operation	7,841
Misc. Departments	75,624
Account IV—Misc.	56,080
Frontier Regions and Other Charges	1,69,057

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

Land Revenue	4·3
Forest	4·9
General Administration	13·5
Jails, etc.	3·5
Police	15·9
Education	8·6
Medical	4·8
Agriculture	5·4
Miscellaneous	4·2
Other Demands.—	
Frontier Watch and Ward	27·8
Other Charges	2·7

RECEIPTS

Account Head	Proposed Estimates for 1951-52	Actual for 1951-52	Actual for 1950-51	Difference in columns 3 and 4	
				Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
VII—Land Revenue	18,52,000	22,82,766	24,69,325	...	1,86,559
VIII—Provincial Excise	4,78,000	4,38,520	4,35,218	3,302	...
IX—Stamps	1,84,400	1,66,838	1,75,715	...	8,877
X—Forest	2,38,000	4,79,042	2,81,854	1,97,188	...
XI—Registration	10,000	4,542	8,281	...	3,739
XII—Receipt under Motor Vehicle Act	33,000	35,832	34,299	1,533	...
XIII—Other Taxes	1,35,000	1,86,696	1,75,893	10,803	...
XXI—Administration of Justice	1,08,000	1,21,979	1,17,885	4,094	...
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlement	38,000	24,823	34,131	...	9,308
XXIII—Police	13,000	10,160	17,298	...	7,138
XXVI—Education	2,00,000	1,12,124	1,48,252	...	36,128
XXVII—Medical	20,000	20,041	26,119	...	6,078
XXVIII—Public Health	...	...	154	...	154
XXIX—Agriculture	16,000	1,55,679	1,54,253	1,426	...
XXX—Veterinary —Other Receipts	...	422	645	...	223
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4,000	5,114	8,221	...	3,107
XLIV—Receipt in aid of superannuation	1,000	4,372	2,842	1,530	...
XLV—Stationery and Printing	2,000	449	329	120	...
XLVI—Miscellaneous	1,69,000	1,54,532	1,47,343	7,189	...
LI—Extra Ordinary Receipt	...	...	40	...	40
Total ...	35,01,400	42,03,931	42,38,097	2,27,185	2,61,351

EXPENDITURE

Account Heads	Sanctioned Estimates 1951-52	Actual for 1951-52	Actual for 1950-51	Difference in columns 3 and 4	
				Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AREA DEMAND					
Account I—Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
A—Land Revenue	6,13,000	6,17,076	6,34,013	...	16,937
B—Provincial Excise	1,22,000	99,381	84,130	15,251	...
C—Stamps	8,000	2,064	1,972	92	...
D—Forest	5,32,000	7,24,536	2,09,707	5,14,829	...
E—Registration	2,000	2,112	1,450	662	...
Account II—Civil Administration.—					
A—General Administration Non-Voted	58,000	19,50,349	22,96,225	...	3,45,876
Voted	18,62,000				
B—Administration of Justice	1,64,000	1,71,199	1,43,840	27,359	...
C—Jails, etc.	5,12,000	5,08,989	5,39,684	...	30,695
D—Police	20,86,000	22,94,018	23,88,862	...	94,844
E—Scientific Departments	5,000	5,962	4,499	1,463	...
F—Education	13,39,000	12,42,862	10,71,577	1,71,285	...
G—Medical	7,32,000	6,93,074	6,30,242	62,832	...
H—Public Health	1,33,000	1,00,346	1,19,803	...	19,457
I—Agriculture	11,19,000	7,87,179	8,05,024	...	17,845

J—Veterinary	2,60,000	1,40,444	1,16,348	24,096	...
K—Co-operation	16,000	19,272	11,431	7,841	...
M—Miscellaneous Departments	48,000	1,01,640	26,016	75,624	...
Account IV—Miscellaneous	5,85,000	6,06,504	5,50,424	56,080	...
Account V—Extraordinary Items—					
Extraordinary Charges	...	377	486	...	109
EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN OTHER DEMANDS.—					
FRONTIER REGIONS					
Account I—Frontier Watch and Ward	41,59,700	40,33,333	72,20,348	...	31,87,015
Account II—Other Charges	3,87,300	3,89,710	2,20,653	1,69,057	...
External Affairs	4,000	1,789	3,172	...	1,383
Stationery and Printing	2,000	2,047	1,622	425	...
Total ...	1,47,49,000	1,44,94,263	1,70,81,528	11,26,896	37,14,161

APPENDIX IX

MEDICAL

1. Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan.	Lt. Col. F. M. Khan throughout the year.
2. Civil Surgeon, Quetta/Sibi	Dr. M. A. Durrani, M.B.,B.S., D.O. M.S., D.P.H. (London) throughout the year.
3. Civil Surgeon, Zhob/Loralai	December 1950 to 12-4-51, Dr. A. M. Jafar, M.B.,B.S., 13-4-51 to 22-7-1951, Dr. S. M. A. Bokhari, M.B.,B.S. 23-7-1951 to 31-12-1951, Dr. N. D. Mahmud, M.B.,B.S.

1. Forty-one hospitals and dispensaries as detailed below have been functioning during the year under report :—

(*a*) Civil Hospitals ...	6
(*b*) Militia Hospitals ...	2
(*c*) Combined Hospitals—Civil and Militia ...	1
(*d*) Jail Hospitals ...	1
(*e*) Jail Dispensaries ...	2
(*f*) Female Hospitals ...	4
(*g*) Female Dispensaries ...	1
(*h*) Civil Dispensaries ...	22
(*i*) Seasonal Dispensaries at Ziarat for summer only ...	1
(*j*) T. B. Sanatorium ...	1
Total ...	41

In addition to the above, the following Government aided and private hospitals have been working during the period under report :—

(*a*) *Government aided hospitals*—

(*i*) Lady Duflerin Hospital, Quetta, (for women and children only) ... ... 50 bedded.

(*ii*) Church Mission Hospital, Quetta ... ... 150 bedded.

(*b*) *Private Hospitals*—

Jinnah Hospital, Quetta, (for women only) ... ... No indoor beds.

The report on Railway Hospitals is rendered by the railway administration and has not, therefore, been included in this report.

2. *Projects and Constructions.*—The construction of the new dispensary at Anambar is in progress. The work of the reconstruction of the Civil Hospitals at Pishin and Gulistan is still held in abeyance for want of sufficient funds and construction material.

3. *Admission.*—The total admission of all cases in the Government administered hospitals and dispensaries was as follows :—

		1950	1951
Indoor		5,987	11,698
Outdoor		2,93,153	4,36,919
	Total ...	2,99,140	4,48,617

4. *Number of Beds.*—The total number of beds in the various hospitals and dispensaries was as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
(1) Government Hospitals	524	208	732
(2) Government aided Hospitals	125	75	200
(3) Private Hospitals	...	...	...
Total ...	649	283	932

The daily average number of beds occupied in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries was 503·83.

5. *Principal Diseases treated.*—The principal diseases treated during the year under report are detailed below :—

Name of diseases	1950	1951	Increase	Decrease
1. Malaria	37,041	55,546	18,505	...
2. Eye diseases	35,601	39,833	4,232	...
3. Digestive trouble	26,041	37,714	11,673	...
4. Prexia N. Y. D.	12,315	18,296	5,981	...
5. Typhoid	126	420	294	...
6. Venereal diseases	403	172	...	231
7. T. B. Lungs	566	1,912	1,346	...
8. T. B. others	368	1,264	896	...
9. Pneumonia	694	2,002	1,308	...
10. Normal colour	178	850	672	...
11. Small Pox	35	274	239	...
12. Typhus	12	17	5	...
13. Aroolar-tissue	9,394	15,077	5,683	...
14. Respiratory disease	26,367	35,833	9,466	...
15. Skin disease	35,989	12,530	...	23,459
16. Ear disease	9,766	15,300	5,534	...
17. Dysentry	3,662	8,766	5,104	...
18. Snake bite	27	10	...	17
19. Diarrhoea	Not known	11,970	...	...

On the whole the general health of the public remained satisfactory.

6. *Malaria.*—Due to the climate of the province malaria is a common disease. Anti-Malaria measures were accordingly carried out to eradicate the menace from the province. Due to intensive propaganda by the anti-Malaria Organisations, the inhabitants have become " malaria minded " and now take preventive measures. The activities of the Anti-Malaria Organisations comprised of :—

(*i*) Spray of insecticides.

(*ii*) Spreading of Paris Green over the stagnant water.

(*iii*) Oiling the water of pits.

(*iv*) Canalization.

(*v*) Distribution of Anti-Malaria drugs to masses directly and through hospitals and dispensaries. Ample stock of Anti-Malaria drugs are available and were distributed liberally. The insecticides such as DDT emulsion and Gammexane P. 520, being effective against lice, house flies and fleas, have appreciably reduced the spread of typhus, typhoid, conjuctivities and Diarrhoea.

7. *Infectious Diseases.*—This province, on the whole, is not endemic to infectious diseases. Sporadic cases of small pox, typhus, etc., do however occur, the the infection of which is in most cases imported. Cases occurring locally are always a few. The following statement shows the different types of infectious diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries :—

Name of diseases	1950		1951	
	Number treated	Number Died	Number admitted	Number Died
1. Diptheria	2	...	4	...
2. C. S. Fever	...	...	...	...
3. Small pox	64	20	274	15
4. T. B. Lungs	453	4	1,912	38
5. Influenza	350	...	1,602	...
6. Typhus	12	...	17	6
7. Entric fever	124	...	420	14
8. Cholera	...	...	...	...
9. Measles	48	...	191	1
10. Chicken pox	...	...	...	...

8. 8,394 Surgical Operations were performed during the year in the Government administered hospitals and dispensaries of which 12 deaths have been reported as against 6,649 with 4 deaths in the year 1950.

9. The figures of income and expenditure of the Government administered hospitals and dispensaries are detailed below :—

TOTAL RECEIPTS

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Fees from paying patients	13,656	15	0
2. Sale proceeds of medicines and stores	1,178	8	6
3. Miscellaneous	2,711	6	6

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Salaries and allowances	5,60,473	3	0
2. Cost of medicines ... } 3. Diet, clothing and bedding }	2,08,697	9	6
4. Other contingencies	1,37,966	4	3
5. Grant-in-Aid	21,850	0	0

10. *X-Ray.*—1,158 X-Ray examinations were carried out by the X-Ray department as against 1,601 examinations in the preceding year.

11. *Laboratory.*—The laboratory attached to the Sandeman Hospital Quetta has carried out 4,576 examinations during the year under report against 8,542 examinations in the year 1950.

12. *Electric Treatment.*—There were 509 cases treated in the Governmen hospitals and dispensaries during the period under report as detailed below :—

Diathermy	134
Radient heat	267
Electric Therapy	108
Total ...	509 against 791 cases treated during the year 1950.

13. *Anti-Rabic Treatment.*—This was carried out by the Medical Officer incharge Out-patients department at Civil Hospital, Quetta. The total number of cases treated were :—

Males	13
Females	2
Children	8
Total ...	23

They were given a full course of treatment and no death was reported.

14. *Sanitation.*—The sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are the responsibility of the Municipality and Bazar Fund authorities. In the case of areas administered by various bazar funds the sanitation remained good. In the rural areas, however, no arrangements exist and the people live in mud-build houses, huts and jugis without proper ventilation.

15. *Vaccination.*—Eight Vaccinators are employed and 1,51,315 vaccinations were performed during the year against 81,416 vaccinations in the preceding year.

16. *T. B. Sanatorium.*—Miss Fatimah Jinnah T. B. Sanatorium is the only institution in Baluchistan for the treatment of T. B. patients. This is a 28 bedded hospital. The Sanatorium was run by a Public Organisation up to the 28th February 1951, and was taken over by the Government with effect from the 1st March 1951. The number of cases treated during the period is as under :—

In-door	35
Out-door	1,584

17. *General (Personnel and Supplies).*—Due to acute shortage of doctors and other medically qualified persons throughout the country some posts of Assistant Surgeons and other staff remained vacant. The following statement gives a clear picture of situation :—

Posts	Sanctioned strength	Number of posts held	Vacancies
Class 1st Officers	4	3	1
Assistant Surgeons I	8	8	...
Assistant Surgeons II Male	38	10	28
Assistant Surgeons II Female	5	2	3
Anti-Malaria Officers	2	1	1
Nurses, Female	8	6	2
Compounders	56	56	...
Compounder Midwives	5	4	1
Dais	13	13	...
Nursing orderlies	60	60	...

The Medical Stores Depot Lahore Cantonment could supply only 35% of the stores indented for. This is reported to be due to inability of the depot to cope with the demands in full. The Medical Stores were, however, supplemented by making local purchases of essential drugs.

18. *Medical Aid for Women.*—At present no special arrangements exist except facilities of treatment of ailments in the Female Hospitals and Dispensaries.

19. A table showing Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Health visitors and trained midwives in rural and urban areas in Baluchistan for the year 1951 is subjoined below:—

Welfare Centres.	1950	1951
1. North Western Railway Hospital	1	1
2. Archer Welfare Centre	1	1
3. Mission Welfare Centre	1	1

Health Visitors	1950		1951	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Trained Visitors	...	2	...	2
2. Trained Dais	...	2	...	2
3. Trained Midwives	...	...	...	...

20. The statement showing the Public Health Services in the rural and urban areas in Baluchistan is subjoined below :—

	1950	1951
Rural Areas		
(1) Medical Officer of Health	*Nil*	*Nil*
(2) Health Licentiates	*Nil*	*Nil*
(3) Director of Public Health both in rural and urban areas	One	One
(4) Epidemic staff	*Nil*	*Nil*
(5) Sanitary Inspectors	*Nil*	*Nil*
(6) Health Inspectors	*Nil*	*Nil*
(7) Vaccinators—		
Males	8 who also tour in urban areas.	
Females	*Nil*	*Nil*
Urban Areas		
(1) Medical Officers of Health	1	1
(2) Sanitary Inspectors	8	8
(3) Health Inspectors	*Nil*	*Nil*
(4) Vaccinators—		
Males	8 who also tour the rural areas.	
Females	*Nil*	*Nil*
(5) Other Health Staff	*Nil*	*Nil*

Medical Graduates without Public Health Qualifications.

	1950	1951
Whole time	9 without Public Health Qualifications and one with Public Health Qualifications.	9 without Public Health Qulifications and one with Public Health Qualifications.
Part time	*Nil*	*Nil*

Medical Licentiates.

	1950	1951
Whole time—		
Male	10	10
Female	3	3
Part time	*Nil*	*Nil*

21. A statement showing the distribution of Medical personnel in Baluchistan during the period under report is subjoined below :—

I.—Males.

(*a*) Central Services Class 1st Officers	3
(*b*) Assistant Surgeons Grade I	8
(*c*) Assistant Surgeons Grade II	10
(*d*) Compounders	56
(*e*) Nurses	6

II.—Females.

(*a*) Women Medical Service	1
(*b*) Assistant Surgeons I	...
(*c*) Assistant Surgeons II	2
(*d*) Midwives	13
(*e*) Nurses	6
(*f*) Compounders	4
(*g*) Nursing Superintendent and Staff Nurse	4

22. *School Health Service.*—No such service is in existence at present. The schools at places where medical institutions exist are, however, periodically inspected by the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary or hospital.

APPENDIX X

POLICE

Strength and Cost.—The strength of the Baluchistan Police Force for the previous year and the current year is as follows :—

District	1950 Strength	1950 Cost Rs. A. P.	1951 Strength	1951 Cost Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin and Sibi	1,139	12,82,829 5 0	1,211	13,26,544 15 9
Zhob-Loralai	410	4,22,561 14 0	339 *plus* 85 Addl. Police.	4,80,897 8 0
Baluchistan Railway Police ...	367	3,50,994 7 0	359	3,84,688 5 9

The increase in the strength of the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi District is due to the re-organisation of the Baluchistan Police Force. The increase in the expenditure of the Zhob/Loralai District is due to arrears drawn on account of increments, dearness allowance and Trans-Frontier allowance. The increase in expenditure in the Baluchistan Railway Police is due to increments, dearness allowance, etc.

2. *Crime.*—The table below shows the number of cases dealt with by the Police in the various districts as compared with the previous year :—

District	1950 Class I—V	1950 Class VI	1951 Class I—V	1951 Class VI
Quetta-Pishin	941	1,458	1,011	1,077
Sibi	141	530	105	313
Chagai	7	58	9	29
Loralai	33	125	99	419
Zhob	62	409	70	456
Baluchistan Railway Police ...	174	232	196	371

The attached table gives the results of Police working during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

3. *Health.*—The health of the Force was on the whole satisfactory ; the number of Hospital admissions being less than the previous year.

4. *Resignations.*—Eight resignations were accepted as against 21 during the previous year.

5. *Punishments.*—In the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts 2 Police personnel were dismissed, 5 major punishments and 57 minor punishments were awarded as against 5 persons dismissed and 20 minor punishments during the year 1950.

In the Baluchistan Railway Police 20 persons were awarded punishments as against 31 of the previous year.

In the Zhob-Loralai District, 25 persons were awarded *punishments* as against 6 of the previous year.

6. *Rewards.*—Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,672 were paid to the Police personnel and Rs. 1,399/8/- to the members of the public as compared with the amounts of Rs, 1,500/- and Rs. 1,229/8/- respectively paid during 1950.

7. *Denominations.*—There are 13 Christians (Anglo-Pakistani) in the Baluchistan Police Force. The remainder of the Force is comprised of Muslims.

8. *Shortages.*—The total number of shortages during the year was 19 as compared with 79 of the previous year.

9. *Recruitments.*—Twenty three persons were recruited in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts and 14 in the Zhob/Loralai Districts as against only 6 persons recruited in the Zhob/Loralai during the previous year.

10. *Conduct and Discipline.*—The conduct and discipline of the Force has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

11. *Education.*—The literacy of lower subordinates was 45·66% as against 44·69% of the previous year. Nearly all Upper Subordinates are educated.

12. During the year 2 men deserted, 16 were discharged and 4 were dismissed.

Statement showing the result of Police working during the year 1951.

District	Cases				Persons	
	True	Convicted	Percentage	Sent for trial	Convicted	Percentage
Quetta-Pishin	839	220	26	559	268	47
Sibi	99	46	46	68	60	88
Chagai	8	5	62	5	5	100
Loralai	80	29	36	49	34	69
Zhob	55	20	36	41	24	59
Railway	196	70	34.89	160	98	61

Property

	Stolen			Recovered			Percentage
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Quetta-Pishin	1,74,388	1	6	70,415	7	0	40
Sibi	12,768	2	0	5,330	6	6	41-1/2
Chagai	72	8	0	*40	8	0	55-1/2
Loralai	3,142	12	6	707	11	0	22·57
Zhob	15,952	5	3	14,338	6	0	89·65
Railway	22,926	1	4	11,602	10	4	50·50

APPENDIX XI

JAILS

The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 1048·774. The number of prisoners received during the year under report was 10,098.

The table below gives the figures for the jails and lockups in the various districts for the year under report :—

	Daily average of prisoners of all classes Table No. 8	Dietry charges-cost per head per annum Table 8	Daily average No. of sick prisoners Table 9	Percentage of daily sick to daily average
1. Central Jail Mach.	568·02	157·57	14·49	39·20
2. District Jail, Quetta	140·61	151·52	8·04	17·49
3. District Jail, Sibi	98·58	201·96	2·00	49·29
4. Quetta/Pishin, District	11·552	118·18	...	...
5. Sibi District	49·601	251·68	...	...
6. Chagai District	6·731	324·32	...	...
7. Zhob District	131·96	75·13	·33	39·99
8. Bolan Sub-division	...	...	...	...
9. Loralai District	41·72	163·07	2·00	20·86
Total ...	1048·774	1435·43	26·86	166·83

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 5,03,029. The cost per head was 479·98 per annum.

There were only 6 deaths during the year under report. On the whole the health of the prisoners was very good.

The discipline in all the jails during the year was satisfactory.

APPENDIX XII

REPORTS ON ACCEDING STATES

KALAT STATE

General, Area, Population and Boundaries.—The area of Kalat State is 31,377 square miles. The population according to the 1951 census is 2,81,000 souls. This figure does not include nomads numbering about 40,000. The occupation of the people with the exception of nomads is generally flock owning and agriculture. Kalat is the capital and is at a distance of 90 miles from Quetta connected by a fair-weather road.

The boundaries of the State are :—

North.—Sibi, Quetta and Chagai Districts.

South .—Sind Province and Bela State.

East .—Sibi Bugti and Jacobabad Districts.

West.—Kharan, Mekran States and Chagai Districts.

No Council of Ministers has been formed after 1948 and the administration of the State is run by the Secretaries and other Officers under the direct supervision of the Wazir-i-Azam. The following Officers held the portfolioes mentioned against each during the period under report :—

(1) Agha Abdul Hamid, C. S. P.	Wazir-i-Azam.
(2) Agha Nasir Khan Baluch	Wazir-i-Durbar.
(3) Maulana Shamas-ul-Haq	Wazir-i-Muarif.
(4) Mr. Tauqir Mirza	Home Secretary.
(5) Mr. Mohd Anwar Shah (From 1-4-51 to 31-1-52) ...	Revenue Secretary.
(6) Major M. N. Subhani (From 4-6-51 to 31-3-52)	Chief Medical Officer.
(7) Pirzada Abdur Rashid	Director of Education.
(8) L. Matwal Chand, (from 1-4-51 to 5-11-1951). After L. Matwal Chand's retirement, Syed Akbar Ali Shah, Civil Supply Officer, performed the duties of Audit Officer in addition to his own.	Audit Officer.
(9) Syed Akbar Ali Shah	Civil Supply Officer.
(10) M. Manzur-ul-Hassan (From 9-1-52 to 31-3-52)	Revenue Officer.
(11) Mr. S. M. Bukhari (From 14-10-51 to 31-3-52)	Transport Officer.

During the period under report no untoward incident happened and generally speaking the public behaved very well and co-operated voluntarily in all matters. Although generally the public of the state are not financially well off, they have been able to subscribe to the Quaid-i-Azam, Memorial Fund upto the tune of Rs. 72,500. Though the small saving scheme was introduced in the State in 1950 due to poverty and illiteracy among the masses very little progress was made in this respect in the past years. However every effort is being made to make the people understand the advantages of the Scheme. The result is that the people have started to invest something in the Scheme.

Revenue and Finance.—No part of the State has so far been properly surveyed nor have any settlements carried out in the past. The area under cultivated crops is estimated on rough calculations and the revenue is realised in kind on *Batai* system from the cultivators. About 3/5th of the State area is *Inami* owned by the Sardars who pay no land revenue to the State. The main other sources of income are Contribution (quit rent etc: for Quetta District, Bolan Pass, Nasirabad Sub-Division) received from Pakistan Government, Coal mines, taxes etc. Due to the failure of rains during the last few years the income from the State revenue has deteriorated.

A survey showed that the financial position of the State was not satisfactory. The normal income was not coming upto the level at which the expenditure was being maintained for some years past, and in carrying through every year the old assets and miscellaneous deposits were being gradually consumed. As a result the reserve of the State, which was Rs. 75,98,149/- in 1939 dwindled down to Rs. 26,97,753 in 1951. This Rs. 26,97,753/- too was the balance inclusive of the Government of India securities worth Rs. 47,50,000/- taken for their nominal value other-wise the Treasury was deplete and running with a large minus balance as stated above.

It was found that the expenditure during the past decade and more particularly during the past five years was far in excess of the income. From 1946-47 the State all of a sudden started spending Rs. 25 lacs or over on an average per annum against the previous five years average expenditure of about Rs. 17 lacs and the level of expenditure since has not been allowed to recede from around Rs. 25 lacs, although its actual income even for one year (barring the exceptional year 1948-49 in which receipts were only swelled up by an extraordinary receipt of Rs. 4,02,154/-) never excelled Rs. 19·17 lacs.

The average income of the State calculated on the last 10 years actuals (excluding the extra-ordinary receipts in 1947-48 and 1948-49 and the receipts from the sale of secureties etc. in 1950-51 which did not really constitute an income of the year, but were only a consumption of old assets and were still shown as receipts in the budget to create a balanced appearance for an otherwise heavily deficit budget) as will be seen from the sub-joined statement, was only Rs. 16,89,771/- :—

Statement showing receipts and expenditure of Kalat State from 1941-42 to 1950-51.

Year	Receipts	Payments	Plus or Minus
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1941-42	11,68,066	17,87,707	—6,19,641
1942-43	14,63,838	16,24,083	—1,60,245
1943-44	14,73,191	15,80,879	—1,07,688
1944-45	19,08,958	16,22,369	+2,86,589
1945-46	18,28,297	18,89,327	—61,030
1946-47	19,17,147	25,09,849	—5,92,702
1947-48	+14,57,032	31,74,077	—17,17,045
1948-49	*21,15,854	24,90,884	—3,75,030
1949-50	18,65,440	22,59,158	—3,93,718
1950-51	†16,99,896	24,75,813	—7,75,917
	1,68,97,719	2,14,14,146	—45,16,427

* Excluding an extra-ordinary receipt of Rs. 4,02,154/- from Burmah Shell Co.

† Excluding an extra-ordinary receipt of Rs. 5 lacs on account of sale proceeds of securities and Rs. 2,50,000/- Civil Supply's past years' savings.

It is obvious that with so small an income framing a budget that contemplates expenditure around rupees 25 lacs is bound to be a drain on the old reserve and to be intrinsically deficit by 7 to 8 lacs, whatever the seeming appearances given to it. Even during the last year (1950-51) the actual income was only Rs. 16,99,896/- while the expenditure has been Rs. 24,75,813/-. It was only by selling G.P. Notes for rupees 5 lacs and appropriating their sale proceeds in meeting expenditure and thereby consuming a part of old assets, and further by transferring a sum of Rs. 2,50,000/- from the saving of the Supply Department, which did not appear in the budget, that the year could be pulled through somehow, and by showing both these sums on the receipts side of the budget that the other-wise very greatly deficit view of the budget was concealed by manipulation by the then Audit Officer from the then Wazir-i-Azam. Even then, the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 25,917/- which means that if the above mentioned two amounts, which did not strictly speaking represent the income of the year but were only previous years' savings consumed during the year, were not touched, the last year's budget proved deficit by Rs. 7,75,917/-. Intrinsically, therefore, the last budget was deficit by Rs. 7,75,917/-.

The year under report (1951-52) had also no bright prospects. In the first place there were certain big items budgetted on the income side recovery whereof did not seem materialising during the year though they were due no doubt. There were Rs. 1,41,129/- due to the State on account of subsidy and quit rent amounts for the prepartition period and the large sums that were expected from the Match Excise Duty Pool and on Bolan Revenue Account which the Government had not remitted to date. Secondly the income from Excise Duty on Tobacco which normally came to over one lac of rupees has been suffering stupendously from the imposition of an equivalent duty by the Central Excise Department on all Tobacco produced in the State. Lastly the rains this year have hopelessly failed the Kharif crop.

There is thus need to observe economy in expenditure as much as possible and also to create some new venues of income. All efforts to minimise the expenditure and to explore possibilities of adding to our income are being made.

The actual income under the various heads of revenue has been as under during the year under review :—

Name of head	Amount Rs.
1. Permanent income	2,81,500
2. Land Revenue	6,68,106
3. Mines and minerals	1,46,035
4. Law and Justice	1,02,365
5. Stamps	46,217
6. Excise	62,854
7. Rates, Rents and Taxes	2,95,490
8. Investments	1,24,858
9. Public Works	5,486
10. Galla (Stud)	552
11. Bazars	1,01,182
12. Contribution	77,460
13. Mechanical Transport	46,849
14. Miscellaneous	1,03,697
Total	20,62,651

Legislation.—Customary Laws of the State have been replaced by codified criminal laws with the result that equity and justice is made common to all the inhabitants of the State. This has reduced the number of crimes and murders to a great extent. Further codes of Civil and criminal laws are under preparation.

The criminal cases are generally decided through local jirgas, provincial jirgas and Sardari jirgas. These jirgas are presided over by the Tehsildars, Nazims and the Home Secretary respectively. In the Sardari jirga only Sardars participate and cases of very serious nature are referred to it.

During the year under review 1640 criminal cases were decided and a fine of Rs. 1,02,365/- was realised and credited into treasury.

The Civil cases are also decided by jirgas, but where the parties concerned so desire, they are referred to the Qazis for decision under the Shariat Law. One Qazi is appointed at each Tehsil Headquarters.

943 Civil cases were disposed of through the Qazis under the Shariat Law. The appeals in such cases are heard by the Wazir-i-Muarif.

The Central Jail for the State prisoners is at Mastung. Accused sentenced to long time terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail, Mach subject to the maximum of 30 at a time. The cost of ration of the Prisoners sent to the Central Jail, Mach is borne by the State.

Wheather and Crops.—Rainfall. The figures of rainfall for various stations during the year 1951-52 are given below :—

Province	Station	Rainfall	
		Inches	Cents.
Kalat	Kalat	5	97
	Mangecher	3	28
Sarawan	Mastung	5	29
Kachhi	Bhag	3	55
	Gandawa	5	70
	Mirpur	5	54
	Lehri	2	01
	Dhadar	4	00
Jhallawan	Khuzdar	2	66
	Saruna	1	35
	Mashkai	4	24
	Zehri	3	56
	Sorab	2	23
	Karakh	1	10

Irrigation.—A greater part of Kalat is barren and hilly. The chief source of irrigation is flood-water which is controlled by means of embankment and terraces called 'gandas' or 'bands'. Some of the existing 'bands' and karezes were repaired.

The Nari-Bolan project with an estimated expenditure of rupees two crores has been sanctioned by the Central Government. It will take four years to complete. The first phase will cost rupees 29 lacs. The Dam will conserve flood water of Nari and Bolan rivers and will irrigate about 2,50,000 acres of land every year. The work on the scheme has been started by the M.E.S. Two other schemes of the same magnitude at Mula and Gurg-Tangi submitted by the State, are under consideration of the Central Government. A number of other projects for development of irrigation in the State have been drawn up and a sum of rupees 4 crores and 30 lacs will be required for the implementation of all these schemes. The Central Government has been approached to give financial assistance and technical aid for the purpose. Establishment of an irrigation development department is under consideration of the State. Some Foreign experts are also expected to visit the state for a detailed survey of all development schemes.

Assessment of crops is done by appraisement of standing crops which is not beneficial from revenue point of view.

The Revenue Department is being brought on to a regular footing. Crop measurement system and realization of revenue in cash instead of in kind, are under consideration.

Products.—Wheat, Jowari, fruit, cotton and woll are the main products of the State. Kalat State is generally self supporting in foodgrains and can usually spare a small quantity for export to the neighbouring provinces. But all this depends on the timely rains. During a drought year nothing can be spared for export. So far the question of other essential commodities is concerned, there is no industry and the people depend for supplies on the adjoining centres like Quetta and Karachi.

Ephedra, artimesia etc. and several other medicinal herbs are available in the State, but have not yet been exploited for want of suitable technical personnel for their collection and on account of lack of favourable market.

Excise.—The Tobacco Excise Act is in force in the State and a sum of Rs. 60,248/9/11 was recovered on account of excise duty during 1951-52.

Coal Mines.—Besides the Degari Coal Mines run departmentally by the State, a number of coal mines leases have been sanctioned in favour of various firms. There being plenty of coal in the State hills, more leases can be granted to suitable firms. There has been an income of Rs. 1,45,770/- on account of sale of Degri Mines Coal and royalty recovered from the lessees of other mines.

Commerce and Trade.—The trade, as before, remained dull for the reason that previously the essential commodities like cotton piece goods, silken piece goods etc. used to be imported through Pasni Port, but now-a-days the main procurement centres of the State are Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi. The prices generally remained on the high side.

A sum of Rs. 2,51,836/15/6 was realised on account of Export Duty etc. during 1951-52 as under :—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Export duty	94,129	13	2
2. Octroi	1,37,875	0	8
3. Sung	19,832	1	8
Total ...	2,51,836	15	6

Communications.—The camel is still used for transport in the interior of the State where no motorable roads exist. Public lorries also run regularly between all important stations *i.e.*, Kalat-Quetta, Quetta-Dhadar, Kalat-Panjgur, Bellpat-Bhag and Lehri etc. A number of lorries is maintained by the State itself for transportation purposes. Almost all the roads in the State are fair wheather roads and were kept fit for lorry service throughout the year.

A new post and telegraph office at Bhag has been opened during the year under review. Now there are four Government telegraph offices at Kalat, Mastung, Dhadar and Bhag. A branch post office at Khuzdar has also been opened.

Public Health.—As before there has been shortage of qualified staff due to low pay scales. Sub-Assistant Surgeons held charge of the Civil Hospitals at Kalat and Mastung. At other places the compounders held charge of the dispensaries. Trained doctors will be employed as soon as suitable hands become available.

There are 11 dispensaries in the State. Among these 4 are classed as hospitals (Kalat, Khuzdar, Bhag and Lehri) and have in-patient accommodation. The Civil Hospital at Kalat has a separate ward for patients of the State Force.

No new dispensary was opened during the year.

Malaria, Typhus, Small pox and Typhoid were the main diseases which broke out in different parts of the state. In spite of the lack of qualified staff, effective measures were adopted to control these diseases.

Education.—The Education department is under a Director of Education. Various education development schemes are under consideration. The standard of two middle schools has been raised to that of High School. Similarly the standard of two primary schools has been raised to that of Middle School. Mastung an educational centre has been made the examination centre of the Punjab University. Education is free throughout the State. Pecuniary help is afforded to all the Kalat State boys studying in colleges in other provinces.

The number of teachers in 1951-52 was 153 Primary teachers (9 trained and 144 un-trained), 43, Secondary teachers (16 trained and 27 un-trained).

4 new schools were opened. Thus the number of schools at the end of the year was 45 as against 41 at the beginning of the year. There were 3 High, 6 Middle and 36 Primary Schools.

The number of students on roll was :—

(*i*) On the 1st April 1951	2,666
(*ii*) On the 31st March 1952	2,726

This gradual increase in the number of students shows the interest taken by the people of the State to educate their children. Hostels are attached to the High Schools at Kalat, Mastung and Bhag where there is sufficient accommodation for boarders.

The Middle and Matriculation examination results were very satisfactory. During 1951-52, the State granted stipends to 15 students. The syllabus for courses of studies remained unchanged. Agriculture classes have also now been started in the Mastung High School. It is proposed to open training classes for J. V. Teachers at Mastung and Kalat. This will overcome the difficulty experienced in procuring the services of trained teachers for the Primary Schools.

About Rs. 2,26,500/- were spent on education during the year 1951-52. The Scouts movement in schools is in progress. Physical Instructors from Military trained personnel have been employed in all the High and Middle Schools. Football and Volleyball are the only games of the Schools.

APPENDIX XIII

Lasbela State

General and Political.—The Political charge of the State was held by Major D. G. Thornburgh and K. Shah Zaman, Political Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General during the period under report.

The post of Wazir was held by Mr. Abdur Rehman Khan.

Administration of Lands and Agriculture.—The rate of rent for the agricultural produce remained the same. The rent assessed amounted to Rs. 1,33,581/-/- as against Rs. 1,41,056/1/4 during 1950-51. The decrease was due to failure of rains and heavy damage done by the locust swarms.

The Lasbela State is an un-settled area. The administration of land revenue is based on primitive and defective system. It was, therefore, considered desirable to reform the whole system. A Settlement Scheme was accordingly submitted to the Hon'ble athe Agent to the Governor General which was sanctioned during 1950-51. Services of two Naib Tehsildars were secured who were deputed to prepare forecast report. Due to Political difficulties and changes and non-co-operation of certain elements who were opposed to the introduction of such reforms the preliminary work remained incomplete.

Development of Agriculture.—During the period under report nearly all the existing 'bunds' were repaired. A new 'bund' was constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,000/- on Porali River to divert the flow of water which was utilized for irrigation purposes. This 'bund' also saved adjoining valuable land from erosion.

The Zamindars of Hab Area have now taken to mechanical methods for lifting water for irrigation purposes. So far 35 Oil Engines have been installed in this area for lifting water.

Criminal Justice Legislature and Protection.—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions during the period under report was 391. Out of these 109 were disposed of leaving at the close of the year a balance of 282. These cases involved the arrest of 91 persons.

The fine imposed during the year under review amounted to Rs. 11,472/15/7. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,811/-/10 was recovered during the year.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 3,080/- of which property of the value of Rs. 2,230/- was recovered.

Civil Justice.—The following table shows the civil, revenue, miscellaneous and executive cases disposed of during the year under review :—

	1950-51	1951-52
(*a*) Civil	423	260
(*b*) Revenue	102	72
(*c*) Miscellaneous	120	102
(*d*) Executive	160	196

The value of civil and executive cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 19,840/- and 4,245/6/- respectively during 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Military Force.—The Lasbela State Military Force and Lasi Fauj consisting of 194 men were maintained by the State. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 54,505/5/6. This Force performs the functions of the Police.

Weather and Crops.—The Rabi Crop was normal in the State. The Kharif Crop however failed due to lack of rains.

The statement given below will show the whole-sale prices per maund of ghee, goat hair and wool prevailing in the State during the year :—

	Ghee	Goat hair	Wool
Permanent residents	240/-	60 to 70/-	55 to 70/-
Nomads	210/-	50 to 60/-	50 to 60/-

The total rainfall recorded during the year is given below :—

(1st January 1951 to 31st March, 1952)

Bela	4.68 Cents.	
Sonmiani	6.54 ,,	(upto 31st August, 1951).
Uthal	.32 ,,	(December to March,1952)
Ormara	4.60 ,,	

Irrigation.—The condition of irrigation dams remained good during the year under review. A new wire erated Bund, the first of its kind in this State, was constructed on Porali River known as Waibarh Bund to divert the flow of Porlai River at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,000/-. Some small bunds in Velpat Niabat were washed away. These were later on repaired.

The perennial water of Porali River was controlled at Lakhra and proper distribution was arranged by forming a Water Distribution Committee.

Wages and Labour.—The rates were on the increase. The camel rates were fixed in the State @ Rs. 3/- for loading and Rs. 5/- for riding camels per stage of 22 to 25 miles.

The State exported dry fish, rape-seed, wool, goat-hair to Karachi. The chief imports through Sonmiani and Ormara were cloth, rice, wheat, oil, tobacco, cigarettes, matches, dwarf palm, ropes, sugar and dates.

The export and import duty collected amounted to Rs. 5,52,857/13/4 against Rs. 5,79,493/-/7 in the preceding year.

Mines and Minerals.—The Geological Survey of Pakistan conducted various surveys for discovering new water resources and minerals.

Communications.—The existing tracks known as Bela—Karachi, Hab—Kotira (Dureji) and Bela—Hingol were maintained in passable condition. A sum of Rs. 6,580/10/6 was spent on the maintenance of this road as against Rs. 11,356/10/6 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance of the State.—The total income of the State during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9,17,824/7/4 as against 9,07,519/11/4 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,304/12/-.

The expenditure including public works amounted to Rs. 6,53,789/12/3 as against Rs. 5,47,768/6/9 during the previous year.

Vital Statistics.—The State maintained four dispensaries at Bela, Uthal, Sonmiani and Ormara which were supplied with necessary medicines. A sum of Rs. 22,000/- was paid to Government Medical Supply Department Lahore, for supply of medicines and other equipment. Some stray cases of small-pox were noted in Uthal and Liari areas. About 22,328 persons were vaccinated during the period nnder review.

The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries is 39,208. Out of this 406 were indoor patients.

The total cost of the maintenance of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 47,298/- as against Rs. 17,424/5/3 in the preceding year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the fact that medicines sufficient to meet the requirements of two years was purchased during this year]and some new equipment was also purchased.

The expenditure on santitation was 9,034/8/- against Rs. 6,514/1 during the preceding year.

There are at present 22 Schools in this State. Of which one is Middle School, six Lower Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools. During 1947-48 *i.e.* before the inception of Pakistan, there were only six schools in Lasbela State and the allotment for education in the State Budget amounted to Rs. 9,924/-. The expenditure on education during 1951-52 was 37,659/3/- as against 21,061/12/3 in the preceding year. The number of students was 957 on 31-3-1952 as against -800 on 31-3-1951.

A sum of Rs. 4,000/- was allocated for scholarships during the year 1951-52 whereas a sum of Rs. 125/- only was earmarked for this purpose during 1946-47.

The following table shows the total income of the State during year 1949-50 1950-51 and 1951-52 :—

1949-50	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,60,368/9/-
1950-51	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,07,519/11/4
1951-52	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,17,824/7/4

APPENDIX XIV

KHARAN STATE

The Wazir, as heretofore, remained incharge of the general administration of the State.

The Political Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan visited the State in January, 1952.

For administrative purposes the State has been divided into 12 Niabats each under the charge of a Naib. There is no control by the Centre over them because of lack of communications.

The following are the Niabats :—

1. Lijji.
2. Sar-i-Kharan.
3. Gazi.
4. Kalag.
5. Hurmagai.
6. Washuk.
7. Jhalawan.
8. Rakhshan.
9. Mashkel.
10. Gowarjak.
11. Khudabadan.
12. Gowash.

The sources of land revenue and the modes of collection are as under :—

(*i*) A share of the produce is taken in kind as revenue from the privately owned lands. The rate of assessment varies between 1/6th and 1/10th of the gross produce of foodgrains.

(*ii*) A share of the produce is taken in kind from the State owned lands. The rate of assessment varies between 1/4th and 3/4th of the gross produce.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year under report :—

	Pending from last year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
1. Criminal ...	29	91	31	89	
2. Civil ...	20	67	27	50	
3. Revenue ...	21	26	15	32	

State Force.—The State Force performs the functions of the Police. It is employed in guarding the Trade routes, maintaining law and order, recovering transit dues and assisting the Niabat officials in the supervision of the collection of revenue. The total strength, which has since been reduced of the State Force for the period under report is as under :—

1.	Captain	1
2.	Subedars	2
3.	Jemadars	5
4.	Havildars	12
5.	L/Naiks	11
6.	Sepoys	193
7.	Orderlies	25
8.	Syces	13
	Total ...	262

Rainfall.—The rainfall is scanty and most of the cultivation depends upon floods brought by Baddo, Karkan, Bunap and Kollan flood streams.

Commerce and Trade.—The exports of Kharan are camels sheep, goats, ghee dates, Honey Asafoetida and wool. The main imports into Kharan are piece goods grain, oil, rice, sugar tea, spices, thread, leather and iron.

The prices of principal commodities are as under :—

Name of commodities	Minimum prices	Maximum prices
1951		
1. Wheat	3-1/4 seers per rupee ...	4 seers and 10 Chtk. per rupee.
2. Ghee	Rs. 3/- per seer	Rs. 3/8 per seer.
3. Wool	Rs. 70/- per maund	Rs. 250/- per Maund.
4. Barley	5 Seers 13 Chtks. per rupee ...	6 Seers 8 Chtks. per rupee.
5. Dates	Rs. 12/- per Maund ...	Rs. 14/- per Maund.
6. Fruits	-/3/- per Seer	-/6/- per Seer.
7. Onions	Rs. 1/2/- per Maund... ...	Rs. 6/- per Maund.
8. Jowar	4 Seers 10 Chtks. per rupee ...	4 Seers 13 Chtks. per rupee.
1952		
1. Wheat	4 Seers 13 Chtks. per rupee ...	4 Seers 13 Chtks. per rupee.
2. Ghee	Rs. 4/- per seer	Rs. 4/8/- per Seer.
3. Wool	Rs. 40/- per Maund	Rs. 70/- per Maund.
4. Dates	Rs. 12/- per Maund	Rs. 14/- per Maund.
5. Fruits	-/4/- per Seer	-/6/- per Seer.
6. Onions	-/2/- per Seer.	-/6/- per Seer.
7. Jowar	4 Seers 13 Chtks. per rupee ...	4 Seers 13 Chtks. per rupee.

APPENDIX XV

MEKRAN STATE

Charge of the Wazir.—The charge of the Wazir Mekran State was held by the following as under :—

K. Ghulam Haider Khan 1-4-51 to 2-9-51.

Sh. Ahmad Khan 3-9-51 to 24-3-52.

Mian Nasiruddin Ahmad 25-3-52 to 31-3-52.

Medical.—The following Civil Dispensaries were maintained by the State during the year :—

(*i*) Turbat, Pasni, Mand, Jiwani and Kolwah.

(*ii*) The Dispensary at Turbat was run by a trained Compounder (S.A.S.) while the rest were incharge of locally trained Compounders. Inspite of best efforts the services of qualified Doctors could not be secured.

(*iii*) A new Dispensary was opened at Tump from November 1951 with a 'Unani' Hakim incharge.

(*iv*) The total number of patients treated at these Dispensaries was :—

	In-door	Out-door
Turbat	83	27,879
Pasni	...	24,626
Mand	21	18,250
Jiwani	...	11,343
Kolwah	...	7,250
Tump	...	2,122

(*v*) The Civil and Militia Hospital at Panjgur maintained by the Government of Pakistan continued to function throughout the year. It has been of considerable benefit to the people of the State. The usual contribution of Rs. 1,000/- a year, and the pay and allowances of certain personnel were paid from the revenues of the State.

(*vi*) Medicines were purchased from the Central Medical stores according to requirements and supplied to the various dispensaries.

1,324 vaccinations were performed during the year under review.

411 minor operations were performed in the State Dispensaries. No major operation was done except in Panjgur Hospital, due to non-availability of trained staff and Surgical instruments.

Meteorological.—During the Summer of 1951-52 the highest temperature recorded was 122° at Turbat and the normal temperature ranged between 110° and 120°'. The two barometer gauges at Turbat and Punjgur worked satisfactorily.

Locust.—Large swarms of Locust invaded Mekran several times during the year under review. The locust Technical Staff, Revenue staff of the District and the public made concerted efforts to control the menace but inspite of all efforts it caused considerable damage to the standing crops, dates and other green shrubs. There was no grazing left for animals.

Rainfall.—Total rainfall during the year recorded was as follows :—

—	Inches	Cents
1. Turbat	3	22
2. Mand	4	11

It was far below the normal and therefore no cultivation could be done in the non-irrigated areas.

Cultivation.—Date is the staple food of the people here. Wheat, rice, barley Jowari, Mash and China (Arzun) are also grown in small quantities. Approximately 20,000 acres, out of nearly 26,000 sqr. miles area of the State, were estimated to have been under cultivation.

Prices.—The local market depends on imports from Karachi and Persian Gulf. The rates, therefore, depend on the markets far beyond Mekran. The following table shows the rates for the month of Mareh 1952.

	Rate	Unit
Turbat—		
1. Wheat	Re. 1/-	2 seers
2. Rice	Re. 1/- -/12/-	1 ,,
3. Barley	Re. 1/-	3 ,,
4. Ghee	Rs. 4/- to 6/-	1 ,,
5. Sugar	Rs. 1/8/-	1 ,,
6. Milk	Re. -/8/-	1 ,,
Panjgur—		
1. Wheat	Re. 1/-	2-1/2 ,,
2. Rice	Re. 1/-, /14/-	1 ,,
3. Barley	Re. 1/-	3 ,,
4. Ghee	Rs. 5/-	1 ,,
5. Sugar	Rs. 1/8/-	1 ,,
6. Milk	Re. -/10/-	1 ,,
Pasni—		
1. Wheat	Re. 1/-	1-1/2 seers
2. Rice	Re. -/8/-	1 ,,
3. Barley	Rs. -/8/-	1 ,,
4. Ghee	Rs. 5/8/-	1 ,,
5. Sugar	Rs. 1/4/-	1 ,,
6. Milk	Rs. -/12/-	1 ,,
Jiwani—		
1. Wheat	Re. 1/-	1-1/2 seers.
2. Rice	Re. -/8/6	1 ,,
3. Barley	Re. -/8/-	1 ,,
4. Ghee	Rs. 5/-/-	1 ,,
5. Sugar	Rs. 1/5/-	1 ,,
6. Milk	Re. -/8/-	1 ,,

Supplies.—3,000 Maunds rice for ports only and 18 tons of sugar for the whole of Mekran are allotted on a monthly basis by the Government of Pakistan. Supplies of other articles of food as well as cloth and other necessities were very limited owing to restriction imposed by the Export Licensing Authorities of Karachi, the nearest exporting centre. Even Government Stores have had to wait for months to be despatched.

Ports.—Due to restrictions on export and import by the Customs Authorities of the Government of Pakistan the income of the State from Custom duty showed considerable decrease. The Customs Duty collected on the following imports and exports was Rs. 2,18,577/15/7 and 40,587/11/- respectively :—

Import.—1. Cloth.
2. Sugar.
3. Foodgrain.
4. Vegetable oil.
5. Petrol.
6. Kerosene Oil.
7. Sundries.
8. Hosiery and
9. Toilet.

Export.—1. Fish.
2. Dates.
3. Wool.
4. Goat hair.
5. Hides and skins.
6. Cotton and
7. Mats.

Communications.—The Monthly Steamer service which is the main source of contact between Karachi and the ports of Mekran remained unsatisfactory.

Launches, however, continued to ply between Karachi and Pasni and Jiwani except in the monsoon season.

The roads in the State are motorable only in fair weather. The question of improving the means of communication is under active consideration. No new addition to the existing roads were made during the year under review.

Education.—During the year under review, the Middle School at Panjgur was raised to the standard of High and one Special School at Tasp was converted into a Primary School. Two adult institutions were also opened. The following schools are maintained by the Government :—

1. Two High Schools at Turbat and Panjgur.
2. One Middle School at Pasni.
3. Three Lower Middle School at Tump, Jiwani and Kolwah.
4. Eleven Primary Schools.
5. Two Girls Primary Schools, at Turbat and Panjgur.
6. Two adults Night Schools at Turbat and Pasni.
7. 19 Special Schools for infants.

The High and Middle Schools remained in the charge of trained graduates while lower Middle and Primary Schools were manned by un-trained staff.

A Middle pass teacher was selected and sent for training to the J. V. Training School, Quetta.

The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,20,131/- including

Rs. 14,605/- spent on the following Scholarships for higher education :—

1. 2 M.A.
2. 2 F.A.
3. 1 M.B.B.S.
4. 1 Intermediate Science.
5. 3 Intermediate Arts.

Frontier Administration.—No major incident occured on Pakistan.—Iran Border. The conditions generally remained peaceful.

Immigration.—There was no large scale immigration during the period under review.

General.—The main source of the income of the State is Customs Duty on imports. On account of restrictions on imports the income fell from Rs. 9,80,940/- during the last year to Rs. 8,22,369/-.

APPENDICES TO PART II

APPENDIX I

LAND REVENUE

Excepting the four settled tahsils of Quetta, Pishin, Sinjawi and Shahrig and the two tahsils of Jhatpat and Usta Muhammad, the whole of the Province is under fluctuating assessment and the revenue is realised in kind by Tashkhis (appraisement of corps) or Batai (division of produce on threshing floors). The major part of the settled tahsils is under fixed cash assessment. In the Jhatpat and Useta. Muhammad tahsils the revenue is recovered on certain crops according to the sliding scale system of assessment while on other crops it is assessed at flat rates.

The land revenue demand of the Province for the year 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 31,05,917 against Rs. 28,22,401 for 1950-51 (for details *see* Appendix II). The gross demand, including the arrears for the previous year, was Rs. 31,75,229 against Rs. 29,56,414 during 1950-51. The total revenue collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,85,617 including Rs. 2,30,579 on account of Grazing Tax) against Rs. 26,63,468 (including Rs. 2,34,315/- on account of Grazing Tax) during the previous year. The increase in the demand was due to the fact that the water-rates paid to the Government of Sind on account of the water supplied by them for the irrigation of the Jhatpat Tahsil, which were not included in the demand of the previous year, have been included in the demand of the year under report. At the close of the year under report a sum of Rs. 70,187 remained in arrears against the previous year's arrears of Rs. 54,908.

Remissions aggregating Rs. 3,59,541 were granted during the year under report against Rs. 1,47, 148 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 31,430 remitted under the orders of the Government of Pakistan on account of the Surcharge on Grazing Tax, is included in these remissions. Details of remissions and suspensions are given in Appendix III.

The Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of land revenue) paid during the year under report amounted to Rs. 64,522 against Rs. 66,114 paid during the previous year.

Grazing Tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The amounts collected on this account during the year under report and in the previous year are compared below :—

	1950-51	1951-52
From nomads	1,19,290	1,27,979
From permanent inhabitants	1,15,025	1,02,600

APPENDIX II

Land Revenue

The following table compares the amount assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1951-52 with the corresponding figures for the year 1950-51 :—

Particulars	1950-51	1951-52	Difference +Increase —Decrease
I. *Gross Demand*—			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	1,34,013	69,312*	(—)64,701
(*b*) Current year's demand	28,22,401	31,05,917	(+)2,83,516
Total ...	29,56,414	31,75,229	(+)2,18,815
II. *Collections*—			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	50,898	14,788	(—)36,110
(*b*) Current year's demand	26,12,570	25,70,829	(—)41,741
Total ...	26,63,468†	25,85,617‡	(—)77,851
III. *Amounts not recovered*—			
(*a*) Remissions	1,47,148	3,59,541	(+)2,12,393
(*b*) Malikana	66,114	64,522	(—)1,592
(*c*) Suspensions	6,652	16,762	(+)10,110
(*d*) Grain and cash Allowances	13,040	78,481	(+)65,441
(*e*) Refund of excess recoveries	3,407	...	(—)3,407
(*f*) Reductions	2,342	236	(—)2,106
(*g*) Arrears excluding suspensions ...	54,908	70,187	(+)15,279
Total ...	2,93,611	5,89,729	(+)2,96,118

This table includes the sum of Rs. 955 on account of Land Revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1951-52, which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

*This figure does not tally with the last year's arrears because the figures of arrears at the close of the last year have been revised in the case of the Sibi and the Bolan Districts.

†Includes Rs. 665/- recovered in excess.

‡Includes Rs. 117 recovered in excess.

APPENDIX III

Following are the details of remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1951-52 :—

District	Tahsil	Amount remitted	Amount suspended
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	...	104
	Pishin	7,353	7,457
Sibi	Sibi	14,502	...
	Jhatpat	43,453	7,843
	Usta	2,62,803	...
Zhob	Fort Sandeman ...	26,546	...
	Hindubagh	1,036	...
	Killa Saifulla ...	3,848	1,358
		3,59,541	16,762

APPENDIX IV

RAINFALL IN INCHES

Stations	Average of 10 years, 1931-32 to 1940-51	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Quetta	10·84	10·52	6·92	7·80
Sibi	4·51	10·90	7·90	2·30
Harnai	13·78	17·36	21·42	11·79
Fort Sandeman	11·29	8·15	9·02	10·99
Nushki	6·77	4.67	19·32	5.03
Mach	7·05	7·39	17·09	12·85
Loralai	4·33	10·04	12·37	7·76

APPENDIX V

Statement showing advances amounting to Rs. 11,79,700/- *actually made during the year* 1951-52 *compared with Rs.* 10,00,000/- *advanced in the preceding year.*

District	Land Improvement Loans Act		Agriculturists Loans Act		Total		Variations Increase + Decrease —
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibi	92,000	1,03,400	54,000	99,000	1,46,000	2,02,400	+56,400
Loralai	84,000	1,41,000	9,000	9,000	93,000	1,50,000	+57,000
Chagai	26,000	1,06,000	12,000	19,000	38,000	1,25,000	+87,000
Quetta	2,46,000	3,26,000	1,87,500	1,52,800	4,33,500	4,78,800	+45,300
Zhob	2,34,000	2,11,250	55,500	12,250	2,89,500	2,23,500	—66,000
Total ...	6,82,000	8,87,650	3,18,000	2,92,050	10,00,000	11,79,700	+1,79,700

APPENDIX VI

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1951-52.

Serial No.	Name of the Fund	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Quetta Municipal Fund	10,29,675 0 0	16,25,314 0 0	26,54,989 0 0	14,79,305 0 0	11,75,684 0 0
	Total ...	10,29,675 0 0	16,25,314 0 0	26,54,989 0 0	14,79,305 0 0	11,75,684 0 0
2	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund ...	39,015 4 0	4,50,893 14 0	4,89,909 2 0	3,73,865 6 0	1,16,043 12 0
3	Sibi Bazar Fund	38,426 0 0	1,47,076 0 0	1,85,502 0 0	1,62,845 0 0	22,657 0 0
4	Nasirabad Bazar Fund...	6,407 10 7	30,463 8 0	36,871 2 7	18,106 9 0	18,764 9 7
5	Loralai Bazar Fund	58,531 7 9	1,07,979 5 0	1,66,510 12 9	1,03,143 0 6	63,367 12 3
6	Bolan Bazar Fund	22,888 11 2	21,265 0 0	44,153 11 2	15,687 0 0	28,466 11 2
7	Nushki Bazar Fund	54,143 2 8	81,897 9 0	1,36,040 11 8	93,821 3 10	42,219 7 10
8	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	16,989 6 0	98,999 1 10	1,15,988 7 10	97,650 3 0	18,338 4 10
	Total ...	2,36,401 10 2	9,38,574 5 10	11,74,976 0 0	8,65,118 6 4	3,09,857 9 8

APPENDIX VII

JUDICIAL & F. C. R.

Serious Offences 1951

1	Quetta 2	Sibi 3	Loralai 4	Zhob 5	Chagai 6	Total 1951 7	Total 1950 8	Total 1949 9
1. Rioting, 147 and 148	27	3	...	2	3	35	35	43
2. Murder, 302	21	28	...	38	1	88	342	270
3. Attempt to murder, 307	24	50	...	5	...	79	98	209
4. Culpable Homicide, 304	7	71	10	2	1	91	82	82
5. Hurt with Aggravation, 325, 326 & 333	57	89	4	170	3	323	818	469
6. Kidnapping, 363 & 369	25	15	4	37	3	84	93	88
7. Rape, 376	3	3	4	4	1	15	11	51
8. Un-Natural Offence, 377	5	3	4	3	4	19	9	12
9. Suicide Attempt to commit, 309	8	...	1	...	...	9	2	45
10. Theft, 379, 382 & 401	402	658	215	133	46	1454	1864	1208
11. Robbery, 392, 394	32	31	1	3	7	74	64	157
12. Dacoity with murder, 396	...	3	...	12	...	15	22	...
13. Dacoity other cases 395, 397, 400 & 402	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	91
14. Receiving stolen property 411-414	18	26	3	1	...	48	109	187
15. Mischief with aggravation 429, 432, 435 and 440 ...	8	47	...	111	...	166	114	9
16. Criminal trespass resulting death 452 and 450 ...	14	...	...	1	...	15	52	11
17. Criminal trespass relating to offences 453 & 456 ...	19	17	14	13	1	64	96	104

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Adultry, 497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
19. Abducting 498	39	25	25	...	...	89	165	6
Total 1951 ...	718	1069	285	536	70	2670	...	...
Total 1950 ...	450	1798	1181	470	77	...	3976	...
Total 1949 ...	965	1228	601	253	89	...	...	3136

APPENDIX VIII

Particular	Civil Cases and appeals				Criminal cases and appeals			Remarks
	Number of regular cases	Number of Miscellaneous cases	Regular Appeals	Misc. Appeals.	Number of cases	Number of Appeals	Number of Misc Applications	
Pending from previous year	273	71	25	8	1,188	20	3	
Instituted during the year 1951	972	157	65	25	18,985	223	25	
Total ...	1,245	228	90	33	20,173	243	28	
Disposed of ...	935	174	66	26	19,185	217	26	
Pending at the close of the year ...	310	54	24	7	988	26	2	

APPENDIX IX

VETERINARY

Dr. Muhammad Ramzan Khan, Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry in Baluchistan continued to be incharge of the department throughout the year. He also performed the duties of the Special Live Stock Officer. He inspected all the dispensaries and supervised the Horse and Cattle Shows at Sibi, Usta Mohd. and Gumbaz. He also attended the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Education Sub-Committee held at Karachi. He remained on tour for 81 days visited 52 villages and towns and travelled 5,881 miles by road and 1,066 miles by rail.

The eleven dispensaries continued to work though the paucity of qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons continued. There were 6 qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at the beginning of the year, including 3 re-employed pensioners.

	1950-51	1951-52
I. *Work done at Dispensary.*		
1. Treated as Out and In-door patients	69,886	64,214
2. Number of patients supplied with medicines	21,376	24,228
3. Castration performed	4,614	2,977
II. *Work done on tour.*		
1. Out break of contagious diseases reported	487	496
2. Out break of contagious diseases attended.	472	486
3. Villages visited for above	897	764
4. Number of animals treated for contagious diseases ...	83,996	90,283
5. Number of animals treated for non-contagious diseases ...	7,648	12,749
6. Number of animals inaculated against contagious diseases ...	19,604	34,518
7. Number of animals attacked by contagious diseases ...	87,336	94,435

	Number of Entries		Prize money awarded
	1950-51	1951-52	
III. *Fairs and Shows.*			
(1) Sibi Horse and Cattle Show—			
Horses	251	340	1,599
Cattle	807	860	2,563
(2) Usta Mohd. Horse and Cattle Show—			
Horses	153	181	697
Cattle	448	436	1,051
(3) Gumbaz Horse and Cattle Show—			
Horses	83	125	241
Cattle	742	359	359
(4) Gumbaz sheep show	241	234	300

	1950-51	1951-52
IV. *Live Stock slaughtered at recognised slaughter houses.—*		
Sheep and goats	77,021	88,704
Bulls and Bullocks	3,610	4,633
Buffaloes	10	...
Camels	...	...

V. *Cattle Breeding.*

At the beginning of the year 1951-52 *i.e.*, on 1-4-1951 there were 37 bulls working for upgrading the indigenous cattle; 3 of them were stationed at the dispensaries and the remaining 34 were given out to the villagers under the modified subsidy system. One lapsed to the keeper on 24-4-51, one died on 25-10-51 and 11 others lapsed to the keepers during February 1952 leaving 24 Stud Bulls working on 22-2-1952. Sixteen bulls were added on 23-2-1952 which were purchased at an average cost of Rs. 600 bringing the total to the sanctioned strength of 40 at the end of the year 1951-52.

VI. *Education.*

At the beginning of the year there were 11 students under training at Lahore Veterinary College at Government expense. Another three were sent up during September, 1951 and also the one student who had been rusticated, joined the College from the date of the commencement of the session *i.e.*, 16-9-1951 bringing the total to 15. Out of them 2 have completed the course during January 1952; one of them set a new University Record and stood first; both of them have been appointed as Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Out of the remaining 13 students 2 have left studies owing to unavoidable circumstances leaving 11 at the end of the year under training

VII. *Poultry Scheme.*

The temporary Scheme for the improvement of Poultry Industry in Baluchistan continued with the results stated below. The lack of any rearing pen continued to be the greatest limiting factor.

Eggs produced			22,266
Eggs hatched at the Farm			3,965
Eggs sold for hatching to the public			5,787
Eggs sold for table purposes			11,760
Eggs broken accidently			34
Eggs carried over to the next year			714
Total number of birds at the beginning of the year			289
Birds added during the year			1,226
Total ...			1,515
Birds sold during the year			549
Birds died during the year			354
Birds transferred from Young stock to adults			51
	Hens	Cocks	Young Stock
Total number of the birds at the end of the year	66	15	480

VIII. *Scheme for warble fly and Mange control.*

In order to combate the menace caused by the Warble Flies, a scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Pakistan for a period of 4 years which was to take effect from 1-8-1951. The scheme is to run concurrently for a period of six months in the year with the scheme for Immunizing Sheep against Anthrax. The establishment so appointed will work on both the schemes. Due to non-availability of necessary equipment etc., the scheme has not so far been implemented. Efforts are, however, being made to start the scheme as soon as the requisite equipment is available.

IX. *Expenditure.*

	Rs.	AS.	PS.
1. Superintendence	29,212	11	9
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,00,548	3	4
3. Education	12,321	15	0
4. Poultry Scheme	15,539	6	0
5. Warble Fly Scheme	5,166	3	0
Receipts.			
1. Poultry Scheme	5,474	6	3
2. Miscellaneous	422	7	0

X. Two officers of the department Dr. Abdul Hamed Khan, Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer and Dr. Muhammad Yakub Khan were sent to the United States of America for one year practical training in Sheep and Wool and Poultry Husbandry respectively under the Point IV Programme.

APPENDIX 'A'

Statement showing the capital value of buildings (including water supply electric installations) maintained and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance including operation of installations under Civil Works.

Capital Value of	To end of 3/51	To end of 3/52
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings including Water Supplies and Electrical Installations ...	2,16,88,180	2,18,76,600

Expenditure	1950-51		1951-52	
	Minor Works	Repairs	Minor Works	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1,16,731	84,79,923	1,88,431	10,99,856

APPENDIX 'B'

Statement showing the capital value of buildings (including water supplies installation) maintained and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance under Frontier Region.

Capital Value of	To end of 3/51	To end of 3/52
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings including water supply installation	28,82,000	29,28,172

	1950-51		1951-52	
	Minor Works	Repairs	Minor Works	Repairs
	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	44,379 1	64,888	46,172	1,32,984

GPPK—M 100 Ato GG—24-8-54—200.